"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,263 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 80⅝; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7⅝.

FOREIGN.—Six of the Mussulmans convicted of being implicated in the massacre at Tokat have been sentenced to death, and others to imprisonment. It is reported that Chief Samory has captured the British mission at Wa, Africa, and English troops are being hurried to the front. The Eight-Hour Miners' Labor bill was killed in the House of Commons yesterday. Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks, the English poetess and novelist, died yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Black signed the Greater New York Charter bill yesterday.

Coroner Haslem of Woodside has ordered a sextuplet on which he will take his juries around with him. He and his clerk will use a tandem.

The number of victims of the fire in the Grande Charity Bazaar in Paris is estimated at 143. Others say that many persons were burned to ashes. It is estimated that of 1,200 present about half escaped unhurt.

The vote in the United States Senate yesterday on the arbitration treaty with England was 43 for ratification and 26 against. Four votes were lacking to make it a two-thirds majority, and therefore the treaty is rejected. It was not a partisan contest.

Page 2.

At the election of officers in the Blaine Club last night the Milholландites, or McKinley Leaguers, triumphed over Job Hedges's partisans.

Last year the assessors of Tarrytown were criticised for the low values recorded on personal property. The aggregate was $4,200,000. This year they have made it foot up $12,000,000. Members of the Gould family have been assessed on $485,000; this year it is $1,650,000.

Page 3.

Captain General Weyler has arrived at Cienfuegos. Several insurgent defeats are reported in Cuba.

Burglars in Irvington, N. Y., entered the sleeping apartment of Chief of Police Harvey and rifled his clothing.

The steam yacht Penelope ran into the monitor Terror in the Swash Channel yesterday. The yacht was badly damaged, the monitor but slightly.

The Postal Congress met in Washington. Postmaster General Gary delivered an address of welcome, and Gen. George S. Batcheller presided.

The New York Chapter of American Architects is indignant because the city authorities did not institute a competition for the new Hall of Records. Architect Thomas, who is selected to furnish designs, retorts that foreign architects are doing their best to discourage competitions for public buildings.

The Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday agreed upon the committee assignments. Senator Platt is made Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, but he complains that New York is not represented on the Finance, Appropriations, or Commerce Committee.

Page 4.

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen calls the attention of college athletes to the by-law relating to bicycle racing at college meets.

Brooklyn won the closing game of the series with Baltimore by good team work. Kennedy's pitching was excellent, and he had splendid support. A large and enthusiastic crowd attended.

Jockey Sims's clever finishes on two of his mounts were the feature of the racing at Aqueduct yesterday. The attendance was rather small and the regulars were chiefly interested in discussing the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park Saturday.

Page 5.

Natali Cascao and Louis Carvelli of Williamsburg fought a duel for a girl. Cascao has died from his wounds.

The schooner yacht Telfer was run down and sunk off the Connecticut coast Tuesday night by the steamship City of Fitchburg. The crew had a narrow escape.

The will of Howard Potter, just filed for probate, cuts off the actress, Mrs. James Brown Potter, and her children born since Jan. 1, 1880, from any share in the estate.

Arthur B. Meeker, who says he is a member of the Union League Club and a cousin of Senator Mark Hanna, is accused of giving worthless checks. He was held for examination in Yorkville Court, and a like case is pending against him in Jefferson Market.

Siegfred Schlessinger, a furniture manufacturer in Brooklyn, is engaged to a young lady in Vienna. Business prevents his going there at present, and he has written to her suggesting a marriage by proxy, in which his friend, a Viennese lawyer, will act as his proxy. Austrian law makes such marriages valid.

The State Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing in the application of the Metropolitan Company to change motive power and use electricity on the Madison and Fourth Avenue street railway. An affidavit was filed that the company had the necessary legal consents of property owners. Several property owners and a representative of the Third Avenue Railroad opposed the application.

Page 7.

The Rainy Day Club will attempt to interest the Woman's Christian Temperance Union members in the dress reform plans of the club.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will start on May 16 a cheap cab service in connection with its new ferry line between Twenty-third Street and Jersey City.

The National Democratic Party (Sound Money) held primaries last night and elected District Committeemen. Many distinguished names are on the list of delegates.

Page 11.

The attendance yesterday at the Nashville Centennial Exposition was the largest since the opening.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in favor of Mary Braine, a borrower, in a usury case.

Page 12.

The mid-year conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has begun at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The Provident Loan Society sold unredeemed pledges, getting only about 60 per cent. of the sums advanced on them.

The Board of Education appointed Principals for the newly established Boys' and Girls' High Schools and a Supervisor of Music for the public schools.

The sale of 40,000 pairs of lace curtains at auction by Field, Chapman & Fenner attracted many buyers and caused brisk bidding. The total amount of the sale was about $80,000.

The old Lathers mansion, owned by Col. C. H. Green, was destroyed early yesterday morning. Col. Green and his family had a narrow escape from death, a servant girl, Maggie Daly, giving warning. Nothing was saved from the burning house.

Commissioner Moss was elected President of the Police Board on the motion of Col. Grant, who was a candidate for the place. The eligible list of Roundsmen was discussed, and Thomas J. Diamond was promoted to be Sergeant.

The most important service of Trinity's centenary week was held in the parish church. The Mayor of the city, Judges of the courts, heads of city departments, distinguished clergymen, and a number of men prominent in civic life were in the congregation. Bishop Potter delivered the address. The musical feature of the programme was Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Te Deum," composed for the Crystal Palace Thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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REJECT ARBITRATION

Four Votes Lacking in the Senate to Give a Two-Thirds Majority for Ratifying the Treaty.

IT WAS IN NO SENSE A PARTISAN STRUGGLE.

Senator Davis Explains that the Failure of the Measure Is Owing to Dissatisfaction with England's Course in Recent International Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate today by the vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The two-thirds vote prevails in the Senate as to the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington.) Total, 43.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (silver Rep.,) Nev.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) White, (Dem., Cal.) Total, 26.

A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving nineteen Senators who did not respond. The pairs, so far as obtainable, were as follows, two affirmative Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny, and Allen.

Mills Speaks in Opposition.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that, as amended, the document was most objectionable, not to say contradictory, in terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of controversies in regard to territorial claims, and asserted that whereas the amendment adopted by the Senate to the first article of the treaty declared against their inclusion, the sixth and eighth articles made provision for them. He held that, as long as these articles remained unchanged, England justly could claim that questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England purchasing the Island of Cuba or any other American territory, and, in case of objection on the part of the United States, insisting upon the reference of the dispute to arbitration? He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Graeco-Turkish war, and implored the Senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance.

The speech made a visible impression, and the opinion was general that the treaty should be amended so as to remedy the inconsistency explained. Senator Tillman asked that time be given for such amendment. Owing, however, to the fact that the Senate was under agreement to vote at 4 o'clock there could be no postponement except by unanimous consent.

Senator Carter, who from the first has been one of the most active and effective opponents of the treaty, interposed objection. He said he would put no obstacle in the way of the postponement of the vote until another day, but if the vote was to be taken to-day he would insist upon it at the specified time. He made a very pungent speech in opposition.

Others in the Debate.

Senator Hoar replied briefly, going over the general argument in favor of the treaty and contending especially that the objection of inconsistency in regard to territorial claims was not well founded.

The remainder of the debate was of a running character. Senators White and Pettigrew interjected questions tending to show continued opposition. Senator White remarked that the document was full of illogical propositions and said furthermore that its syntax would have to be improved before it would be thoroughly acceptable.

It was evident before the ballot was completed that the motion to ratify would be beaten. Among those who waited in the Senate corridors to receive the news was Mr. Michael Davitt, who appeared much pleased at the result.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, declined to express an opinion for publication, but talked freely with his friends. To them he attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the Island of Crete from Ottoman dominion and in the Armenian massacres and with the "evident" designs of Great Britain upon the Transvaal.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, all of which were in executive session, the Senate refused to authorize the publication of the details.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S OPINION.

The Defeat of the Arbitration Treaty Only Temporary.

Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the defeat by the Senate of the arbitration treaty, remarked:

"It is a great misfortune. The treaty was a long step toward insuring the peace of the world. I was a pioneer in its advocacy. Three years ago, when I delivered the address before the Bar Association, I favored the settlement of international differences by arbitration. I urged making permanent treaties for that purpose, beginning with one between the United States and Great Britain.

"It is an interesting fact that a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was obtained by Washington through Chief Justice Jay a hundred years ago—in 1796—and that it was two years before the Senate could be induced to ratify it.

"This defeat—now after 100 years—will be as then, only temporary. As the greatest and most powerful of nations we are in the best position of any Government to promote the humane and civilizing principle of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration and not by war."

CHARTER BILL SIGNED

Last Official Act in Connection with the Law Creating the Greater New York Municipality.

GOV. BLACK'S REASONS FOR APPROVING IT NOT YET GIVEN.

It Is Expected that He May Issue a Statement on the Subject—Three Executives Have Acted on It—Platt Gets the Pen.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Black signed the Greater New York charter at 9 o'clock this morning. The charter takes effect on Jan. 1, 1898, and the officers to have charge of the greater municipality will be elected in November this year.

The pen which signed the charter goes to Senator Thomas C. Platt. H. C. Duval of New York City will receive the blotter which was used. The Governor did not give out a statement of his reasons for signing the charter, but may do so later in the week.

It is probable that no question ever received so much legislative and executive consideration before its culmination as the creation of this city.

Two preceding Governors signed legislative measures having in view the consolidation of the territory below the Harlem into one city. The last one mandatorily created the city, and under its provisions a commission was appointed to draft a charter for the city, and the result of the labor of that commission, after it having been accepted by the recent Legislature, was made a statute of the State by the signature of Gov. Black.

OPINIONS ON THE CHARTER.

Governor's Action Caused No Surprise, but Regret Was Expressed in Some Quarters.

The news that Gov. Black had given his official approval to the Greater New York Charter was not unexpected in this city. By those persons who have been most persistent in their opposition to the charter, in its present form, it was received with regret, but not surprise. A different course of action on the Governor's part was not looked for by many.

John E. Parsons said: "No observer of events can be surprised that the Governor has signed the Greater New York charter. The Republican Party saw fit to make it a party scheme. This compelled the Governor to approve it unless he was willing, in a matter of such great public importance, to rise above party restraint and obligations. There have been times when I felt that there was reason to hope he might do so. It is my conviction that the Republicans have lately been made to realize that they are to be the sufferers. It has dawned upon them that the probable outcome will be to turn Greater New York over to Tammany control. This surely cannot be acceptable to the bone and sinew of the party which is to be found in the rural parts of the State.

"I have clung to the hope that the Governor, either with or without the acquiescence of the powers that be, might see the advantage to the party that would come from repairing this political blunder. In the light afforded by his act in signing the charter it is to be assumed that the door was not left open for retreat. You ask, 'What are you going to do about it?' That is not an easy question to answer. It is not unreasonable to expect that some patriotic taxpayer may test the constitutional objections in the courts. If it is found that there is universal acquiescence Greater New York will, I suppose, be an accomplished fact."

Mr. Parsons said that it was not unlikely that a meeting of the committee of citizens who had opposed the charter would be called to discuss plans for a future course of action.

Alfred E. Marling of the Real Estate Exchange said that the Governor's approval of the charter was deplorable. He presumed that some steps would be taken to test the constitutionality of the measure. "I have too much faith in the strength and destiny of New York, however, to take a pessimistic view of the situation," said Mr. Marling. "If the Greater New York charter is to go into effect we must, and will, make the best of it. The depression in real estate values that would naturally follow increased taxation will, I hope, be counteracted by the fact that there is a very large amount of idle capital awaiting investment and willing to take a comparatively low rate of interest. The people of New York have on various occasions shown themselves to be capable of adapting themselves to changed conditions.

"There is one unfavorable effect that may follow the operation of this new charter. I am afraid that it may retard the progress of improvements in the upper part of the island. The work of building up that section, which has been going forward so rapidly, may now have to wait while some of the newly acquired sections of our enlarged city receive attention. Of course each section will want something done right away and there will be a fight for advantage either in the Municipal Assembly or before the new Board of Public Works."

John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany, said: "Tammany has never been opposed to the plan of consolidation in itself. We knew that the consolidation of New York Brooklyn, and Long Island City would certainly come in the near future if not now. What we did object to was the method by which consolidation was sought at this time, to various provisions of the charter, and to the way in which it was put through the Legislature. We believed that the people should have the opportunity of say for themselves whether this was just the kind of a charter they wanted for the greater city, and on that account we believed that the charter should have been referred to a vote of the people.

"Now, however, that the charter has received the Governor's signature, and as the Greater New York is an actuality, there is an end of all objection. I am confident that the first Mayor will be an able, upright, and honest Democrat. In the territory of the Greater New there are now 100,000 more Democrats than there are Republicans. There is every inducement this year for them to get together and work in harmony to secure for the Greater New York the best possible municipal government and to save it from the depredations of the country legislators who seek to pillage the people of this city by unjust and inexcusable taxation. It is time that all Democrats resented the high-handed way in which the Republicans have been treating cities. The Greater City must not be made the football of hayseed legislators. The liberty of the citizens must be maintained, and it is the liberty of the citizens that Republican legislators have been striking at. Liberty must not be enslaved to make a holiday for rural lawmakers. Don't you think the people of the Greater New York have had enough of burdens placed upon their backs by alleged reform in this city, and iniquitious legislation in Albany? New York must be for New Yorkers."

What action will now be taken by the Democratic organizations in the Greater New York territory in view of the signing of the charter?

"The organization in this city is all ready to enter the fight now. The Democratic organizations in the other counties are also in fine condition, I understand. There is no necessity for any special action at the present moment. Conference committees will be appointed later."

"Yes, I received word from Albany today that the charter had been signed," said Mayor Strong. "We must now prepare to do business under the new order of things." Further than that the Mayor made no comment, except to inquire with much interest whether the Governor had filed a memorandum giving his reasons for signing the charter.

President Seth Low of Columbia University refused to talk concerning the signing of the charter. Neither would he say anything regarding the continued use of his name as a probable candidate for the Mayorality of the larger city.

BROOKLYNITES ARE PLEASED.

Views Expressed by Prominent Men of that City.

Mayor Wurster, among others of Brooklyn, expressed himself pleased with the action of Gov. Black in signing the charter.

"I was not surprised," he added, "because I knew the Governor would do it. I can say nothing more, except to add that this charter merely gives to Greater New York a government, and that had it been vetoed the result would have been chaos."

William C. De Witt, practically the father of the charter, said:

"When you consider the nine months of labor I devoted to the charter, you can imagine better than I can express my satisfaction. The actual working of the new system of government will attest its merits, and to that I look for a deeper and more lasting gratification. The first allegiance of every citizen is to the imperial municipality wherever in it he resides."

James S. T. Stranahan, who was one of the earliest advocates of consolidation, said the news that the charter had at last been signed should be hailed with delight by every citizen of Brooklyn and New York who had at heart an interest in the creation of the greatest city on the continent. Mr. Stranahan also said he warmly indorsed the wisdom of the charter framers in providing for two legislative bodies.

Other ardent consolidationists, such as James D. Matthews, Abraham Abrahams, Justice Gaynor, and Louis Liebmann, expressed satisfaction at the signing of the charter, and congratulated Gov. Black for his decision.

Charter in Compact Form.

Clarence F. Birdseye of the New York Bar has edited and Baker, Voorhis & Co. have published in compact form the Greater New York charter, together with the charters respectively granted by Govs. Nicolls, Dongan, Cornbury, and Montgomerie, in Colonial days. The work contains the report of the Greater New York Commission to the Legislature; also tables of statutes relating to New York City which have not been specifically repealed. It is interspersed with annotations to the various sections of the charter, and has a particularly full index, occupying nearly 170 pages.

ACTOR HERNE TO PREACH.

He Will Occupy a Chicago Pulpit a Week from Sunday Night.

CHICAGO, May 5.—James A. Herne, the playwright and actor, will fill the pulpit at St. Paul's Church, Thirtieth Street and Prairie Avenue, Sunday night, May 16. "Uncle Nat" of "Shore Acres" will talk at St. Paul's at the request of Dr. Canfield, the pastor of the church.

The appearance of Mr. Herne in the pulpit is no new experience to him. In Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and other Western cities he always marks his visits by preaching in some prominent church. The subject on which Mr. Herne will talk is "The Drama."

RUMORED GARRISON CHANGE.

It Is Expected that the Fifth Infantry Will Go to Vancouver.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—The story is current at Fort McPherson that the Fifth Infantry has been ordered to Vancouver, Washington, to replace the Fourteenth Infantry, which is to be transferred here. The Fifth has been expecting this sort of news ever since the Romeyn court-martial developed the garrison scandal, but no one thought that Vancouver would be the place selected.

The only actual order thus far received is one which transfers Major John L. Clem, who has been Quartermaster at Fort McPherson for five years, to Vancouver. Even he does not know whether the regiment is to follow him. The entire garrison is on the tiptoes of expectancy. No one doubts that a shake-up of some sort is imminent. Fort McPherson is one of the handsomest, largest, and most commodious posts in the country, and is considered an especially desirable assignment by army officers.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Druggist Meets His Death While Conducting an Experiment.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 5.—Charles Sterns, twenty-six years old, a druggist employed in Hudnut's Pharmacy, was killed at his home at Maywood at noon today while experimenting.

Sterns lived with W. D. L. Wilkins. He was fond of experiments, and for that purpose had a small frame building erected near the house. He was at work there about noon to-day when an explosion occurred. He said previously that he was going to experiment with flashlight materials. The laboratory was completely demolished. All the windows in the house nearest the small building were blown in. The concussion was felt a mile away.

Sterns was still alive when found. One hand and one foot were torn off. His body and limbs were cut and torn, and he was badly burned. The Hackensack Hospital ambulance was summoned, but Sterns was dead before it arrived. Coroner Ricardo took charge.

PROPOSED LIBEL LAWS.

Bills Pending in the Illinois and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 5.—The House passed finally to-day, by a vote of 131 to 32, the libel bill framed by the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. The measure provides that in no case can the defendant in any prosecution for libel be indicted for the printing or publication of the same libel upon the same individual in more than one county of the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5.—The Libel bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the House, where Senator Lundin says it already has sixty-six votes, almost enough to pass. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 16. The bill is aimed at the Chicago newspapers.

Inherits His Wife's Estate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—To-day John T. Hobbs presented for record in the probate court the will of his deceased wife, leaving him her entire estate of $20,000. Hobbs for a dozen years lived in the same house with Anna Olivia Pacey, a widow. When on her death bed the woman expressed a wish to marry Hobbs, and he agreed. He was fifty-two years old and she sixty-two. She died eight days later. All this was about three weeks ago. The will presented to-day was made the day of the marriage.

Stole Everything in the Flat.

While Mrs. Mamie Johnson of 222 Adams Street, Hoboken, was visiting friends in this city yesterday two men broke into her apartments and stole everything that was in it, even to the carpets. On a description of the men given by the neighbors, the police arrested Thomas Flood of 227 Washington Street and Harry Pulver of Long Island City on suspicion. One of the men admitted having taken the goods and said that they had sold them to a second hand furniture dealer on Grand Street for $10.50.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.
Full text, with all amendments, in Brooklyn Eagle Library, price 10 cents.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR GREECE

Ten Thousand Turks Were Repulsed at Velestino, Thessaly, with Great Slaughter.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PHARSALOS WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULTS.

Prince Constantine and Gen. Smolenski Announce the Victory in Glowing Terms—The Turks Were the Aggressors in Each Case.

LONDON, May 6.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Ten thousand Turks attacked the Greek position at Velestino. The fire ceased at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and it is evident that the Greeks have met with a great success.

"There has been great slaughter at Pharsalos, where the battle is proceeding. The Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs as to the engagement at Velestino: 'With God's help our side has conquered.'"

The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"Simultaneously with the attack at Velestino the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Tatar, near Pharsalos. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks. General Smolenski says: 'The brigade at Velestino is deluged with blood.'

"A private dispatch received here from the front says that the battle between the Greeks and Turks began at Aivali, between Velestino and Pharsalos.

"Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs that two Turkish regiments are marching on Karditza, and that the Greek commander there has asked for reinforcements."

The Athens correspondent of The Standard says that the Crown Prince Constantine and Prince Nicholas fought courageously in the front rank, risking their lives a hundred times, and that they had an ovation from the whole army when the fight was over.

"The Government has forwarded to them its warmest congratulations, assuring them that they have celebrated their father's name-day in the most admirable manner. The King and the Cabinet have also addressed a manifesto to the troops, congratulating them upon their courage and patriotic devotion."

BRAVERY OF MAHMOUD BEY.

After Being Fired on Four Times by a Greek, He Advances and Kills His Would-be Slayer.

LARISSA, May 5.—There was a striking feature in Friday's cavalry charge. Col. Mahmoud Bey was fired upon by a Greek officer, who shot four bullets from his revolver in the direction of the Turkish officer. Mahmoud Bey then galloped ahead of his men, and, with one fierce blow with his sword, completely severed the Greek officer's head from his body.

The heat here is tremendous, but the troops are suffering without any complaint and the doctors are greatly struck with the wonderful vitality of the wounded Turks. One Turkish soldier, who was shot in the stomach, remained in the ranks and afterward walked ten miles.

Another Turkish soldier, who was wounded twice in the legs and once in the shoulder, continued attending to his duties for twenty-four hours, until an officer noticed his condition and ordered him to the hospital.

The wounded men recover with remarkable rapidity. This is attributed to the abstemious lives which the Turks lead. The Sultan has sent a number of landaus for the use of the wounded. The Greek priests hold regular services here, and the town is perfectly quiet.

HAD BARTLETT A MISSION?

Important Documents Are Found on the Anglo-American Member of Parliament's Schooner.

ATHENS, May 5.—The Greek fleet has captured at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica a schooner in which Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, the Anglo-American member of Parliament for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, recently visited the Turks.

It is reported that documents of a seriously compromising character have been found on the schooner. These will be turned over to the Government.

Turkish Warships Go to Lemnos.

SALONICA, May 5.—It is officially announced that eight Turkish warships have left the Dardanelles, and, after proceeding to the Cassandra Peninsula, sailed for the Island of Lemnos (Stalimni.)

Protest Against Acts of Violence.

ATHENS, May 5.—The Greek Government has protested to the powers against the acts of violence being committed by the Turks in Thessaly.

An American Ship at Phalerum.

ATHENS, May 5.—An American man-of-war has joined the international squadron at Phalerum.

Turkey's War Expenses.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that the special and extraordinary expenses of the War Department from March 13, 1896, to April 13, 1897, were £3,500,000.

Greeks Remain in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The French, Russian, and British Embassies have applied to the Porte, insisting that the Greeks in the service of the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates throughout the Turkish Empire be permitted to remain. The Porte, therefore, will extend the period of expulsion another fortnight, and it is thought possible peace between Turkey and Greece will have been arranged before the time expires.

Garibaldi Returns to Italy.

ROME, May 5.—Riccotti Garibaldi has telegraphed from Athens saying he is returning home, as there is nothing for him to do in Greece.

Turkish Progress in Epirus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Hifzi Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus, telegraphs that the Turks have occupied, unopposed, the summit of Mount Kliberini, dominating the slopes opposite Arta. The Greeks, he adds, retired.

A Girl's Attempted Suicide.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 5.—Rosa Schatzel, twenty years old, of this city, tried to commit suicide last night by jumping into a cistern in the rear yard of a neighbor on Chambers Street. The water in the cistern was not deep enough to drown her, and neighbors found her unconscious about midnight. She was revived, but to-night, it is said, she is dying. She had been unfortunate in her love affairs.

ECUADOR INSURGENTS ROUTED.

A Battle in Which a Number of Prisoners Were Taken.

LIMA, Peru, May 5.—The revolutionists yesterday made an attack on Riobamba, Ecuador, and a bloody battle ensued. They were routed.

Among the prisoners taken were a number of Jesuit priests.

HAD TWO FUNERAL SERVICES.

Robert M. Fulton Buried as a Catholic and as a Methodist.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 5.—Robert M. Fulton of 416 Marshal Street was buried Sunday afternoon. At 1 o'clock the Rev. Father J. J. Smith, pastor of the Holy Rosary Church, conducted services according to Catholic rites. An hour later the Rev. M. Trout of the Methodist Church conducted services over the body.

This state of affairs was brought about by the fact that within a couple of weeks Mr. Fulton became a Catholic. He was at the time a patient in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. His Catholic relatives caused the priest to hold the services, and later his Protestant relatives had the Rev. Mr. Trout officiate. Each set of relatives claimed that but one service was performed and that the other amounted to nothing. There is a lively family war in progress.

AN UP-TO-DATE CORONER.

Will Take His Juries Around with Him on a Sextuplet.

Coroner R. C. Haslem of Woodside, finding the distances great in his district, intends to utilize the bicycle in enabling him to attend to his business.

He has ordered a sextuplet, so that he may carry his jury with him when he is called out. The Coroner said his clerk and himself will ride a tandem.

REGULARS ON THE MARCH.

United States Soldiers Camp on the Outskirts of Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5.—Six hundred regulars of the United States Army who are on a practice march from New York to Philadelphia, where they will take part in the Washington celebration, camped on the outskirts of Princeton this morning. Hundreds of villagers and college men crowded the field of encampment all the afternoon watching the work of the soldiers erecting tents and preparing camp fires.

In the evening the collegians and visitors enjoyed the privilege of viewing the spectacle of the regular army in camp. The company's band gave a concert especially for the entertainment of the university men. The troops will resume the march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

A MINING STRIKE PREVENTED.

By a Split in the Convention Which Met to Consider It.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5.—A general miners' strike was averted to-day by a split in the State Miners' Convention, which met here to determine the action to be taken on the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's proposition for a five-cent reduction in wages. Twenty-nine delegates voted against reduction, but the Pratt Mines and West Pratt cast 22 votes for half the reduction, in return abolishing the sub-contract system.

These two camps bolted the convention, and finally agreed with the company on a new contract on the basis they contended for to be signed Friday, the terms of which will be miners' wages 37½ cents when No. 1 foundry iron brings $7.50 or less, with 2½ cents' advance in wages for each 50 cents advance in iron. It seems probable that all the mines will fall in line on these terms.

Southern furnace men who have already secured substantial freight reductions are now in excellent shape to compete with all comers.

THREE TRAMPS ARRESTED.

They Carried a Small Arsenal of Murderous Weapons.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 5.—In a box car on a north-bound freight train on the Hudson River Railroad Detectives Furlong and Albertson to-night arrested three tramps, who were armed with the worst looking collection of murderous instruments ever exposed in Police Headquarters. They had between them two loaded pistols, a bright, new axe, ground to an edge; a dirk, sharp as a razor, and a new leather cigar case filled with pepper.

Two of them gave their names as Charles L. McCafferty, alias Gross, and Augustus McCafferty, alias Gross, brothers, formerly of 211 South Third Street, Goshen, Ind. One was twenty and the other twenty-one years of age. The third man was Samuel Bilbie of Philadelphia. The brothers carried the weapons, and said they met Bilbie on the train. Charles L. McCafferty told a romantic story. He said he and his brother were born in Baltimore, and were sent to the New England Home for Orphans, in Boston, from which they were sent to William Gross, a farmer, in Indiana. Gross started a grocery store in Goshen, and they remained with him for eight years, until last June, when Charles had a quarrel with Mrs. Gross over one of the daughters, and both brothers left home. Since then they have been tramping.

They started with $30, and lived by getting odd jobs. The weapons they claim they required for use camping out, and to protect themselves from other tramps.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively low near the Atlantic coast and also on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it is relatively high throughout the central valleys and on the Southern Rocky Mounain slope. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and westward to North Dakota, remaining stationary in the other districts.

The temperature is higher in New England and throughout the central valleys; it is cooler in the upper lake region, Northern Minnesota, and in North Dakota.

Occasional showers have fallen in the lower lake region and in the eastern portions of the North and Middle Atlantic States, also on the middle and Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers are indicated for Thursday in the West Gulf States and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope, and the weather will be fair in all other districts. The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States and fall in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	52	51
6 A. M.	59	47	47
9 A. M.	64	53	53
12 M.	72	59	60
4 P. M.	64	64	63
6 P. M.	65	60	63
9 P. M.	67	60	60
12 P. M.	61	56	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57¼
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1896	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

Poland Spring House, Me., opens June 1. Engagements, call or addr. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THE PARIS DEAD LIST

Many Burned to Ashes Besides the Bodies Taken from the Ruins of the Charity Bazaar.

AUSTRIAN EMPRESS MOURNS FOR THE DUCHESSE D'ALENCON.

Mayor Strong's Niece the Only Person Who Escaped from the Duchesse's Box—Estimated that Half of the 1,200 Present Escaped Unhurt.

PARIS, May 5.—A sombre feeling pervades every class of society. The newspapers, without exception, describe the disaster in the sober and simple terms befitting so appalling an event. The catastrophe will always be remembered as one of the most fearful that ever befell a European city.

Nothing comparable in loss of life has ever occurred here, except the fire which destroyed the Opera Comique in 1887. Singularly enough that disaster happened in the same month of the year, and eighty were burned to death, while forty-five were officially registered as missing.

In aristocratic circles the numberless dinner parties and other functions of a gayly opening season have been suddenly abandoned.

It is now estimated that there were about 1,200 persons in the building, about one-half of whom escaped unhurt. Some estimates place the number of dead at 143; others at a still higher figure.

The amount of administrative negligence surrounding the catastrophe is almost inconceivable. The structure was so combustible that many of the victims, if not the most of them, must have been burned alive without suffocation. No sort of inspection seems to have been made in advance by the municipal or police authorities or by the Prefect of Police.

Mrs. F. B. Gilmour of New York had a narrow escape. She had consented to act as a saleswoman at the stall of Mme. Costa Beauregard. She left the Hotel Terminus, where she was staying, about 1:30, accompanying the Vicomtesse Savigny. The sale was going well, when suddenly her maid cried, "Madame, sauvez vous. Voila le feu." (Madame, save yourself. There's a fire.)

Mrs. Gilmour, with wonderful presence of mind, rushed toward the main entrance, but, seeing the danger of being trampled to death, she ran quickly back to the rear of the building, where she saw a window that opened in the wall, through which she soon reached the street.

Mgr. Ciari, the Papal Nuncio, who had attended to pronounce his blessing upon the bazaar, says he was talking to the Duchesse D'Alencon at ten minutes to 4 o'clock. He adds: "Around me was a group of blind children. Several of these must have perished. My heart is bleeding to think of all those poor creat

dustrie is that the head is thrown back and the arms are uplifted with a peculiarly weird effect.

The scene on the Champs Elysée is like the scene on popular fête days. The throngs are enormous, and multitudes of carriages are driving about. From time to time a solemn hush falls upon the crowd, and every head is bared as the hearse passes by.

The mother of the four-year-old child Alfred David, one of the victims, arrived during the day for the purpose of taking the body away with her. It was decided, however, that it was impossible to show her the ghastly remains of her child. When this news was communicated to the unfortunate mother, in a paroxysm of grief she tried to force her way into the mortuary hall, screaming: "I will see my child!"

Eventually it was found necessary to forcibly remove the poor woman, whose case is one of the most distressing. It appears that Mme. David lost her husband a month ago, and that her only other child died a fortnight ago.

Duchesse d'Alencon Identified.

During the afternoon the bodies of the Duchesse d'Alencon and six others were identified. The Secretary of the Prefecture, accompanied by the maid of the Duchesse and a footman belonging to the household of the Duke, searched the remains. The two servants eventually stopped before a blackened and mutilated corpse, whose abdomen was torn open, exposing the entrails. They declared that it was the remains of their mistress, and also sent for the dentist of the Duchesse. The latter, after examining the corpse for half an hour, declared it was not that of the Duchesse. He claimed there was a tooth too many in the head. But the servants insisted, whereupon the dentist and two doctors operated upon the upper jaw, and then the dentist was able to formally identify the remains as being those of the Duchesse d'Alencon.

Among the articles picked up in the ruins was a ring inscribed "Ferdinand d'Orleans —Sophie de Bavière," the names of the Duc and Duchesse d'Alencon, doubtless the betrothal ring of her Highness the Duchesse d'Alencon. A silver watch, attached to a gold brooch, was also recognized as the property of the Duchesse.

Up to daybreak the Duc d'Alencon refused to quit the scene, and only went home after daybreak because he was physically incapable of further exertion.

The Queen of Naples and other relatives of the missing Duchesse sat up all night long at the hotel of the Duc d'Alencon, on the Avenue Friedland, awaiting news.

The search for the dead continues in the ruins. Quantities of coins, watches, rings, necklaces, and bracelets have been picked up in the charred mass of burned wood and mud forming the foundation of the débris.

Early to-day there was a movement toward a corner of the ruins, and another body was slowly drawn from the black mass in which it had been covered. It was little more than a black trunk, headless and limbless, and little hope was entertained of discovering who it belonged to. In this case, as in all other instances, the firemen and police, upon discovering a body, carefully overhauled everything near it and under it, in order to discover, if possible, some piece of jewelry or other articles which might lead to the identification of the remains.

So soon as the bodies are claimed by the anxious relatives and others who are searching for the missing, and who have been hovering in despair about this spot throughout the night, they are placed in carriages held in waiting and are taken to their former homes.

DEAD AND INJURED.

Identification of Many of the Bodies Found Not Yet Definitely Established.

PARIS, May 5.—The following is a list of the dead and injured by the fire in the Grand Bazar de Charité.

At 7 o'clock this evening the police officials announced that ninety-four corpses had been positively identified.

There are nineteen bodies still unidentified, among which must be Comtesse de Lupe and Mme. Nitot's second daughter, both of whom are missing.

Viscountess Malezieux is now placed among those officially identified. M. Gosse, the notary, on learning that his wife and two daughters were among the victims, was so prostrated that his life is despaired of.

It should be distinctly understood that the names in the list of persons believed to have been identified as among the dead are those of several whose identity has not been definitely established.

The dead are as follows:

BARON CARUEL DE ST. MARTIN.
BARON DE LAUMONT.
BARON DE MACKAU.
BARON DE SHONLAY.
BARONNE ELIZABETH ST. MARTIN.
BARONNE ST. DIDIER.
MLLE. THERESE DONON, daughter of the Baronne de Saint Didier.
COMTE DE BONNEVAL.
COMTESSE MIRIMEL.
COMTESSE BRODERVILLE.
COMTESSE ST. PERRIE.
COMTESSE HUMOLSTEIN.
COMTESSE DE MUN.
COMTESSE DE SERRURIER.
COMTESSE DE GEFFULHE.
COMTESSE DE LA BLOTTERIE.
COMTESSE DE VALLIN.
COMTESSE CARAYON LATOUR.
COMTESSE D'HORN.
VICOMTESSE MALEZIEUX.
COMTESSE DE SUBERSAC.
DUCHESSE DE ST. DIDIER.
MARQUISE DES MAISON.
VICOMTE DE ST. PERIER.
VICOMTE CHEVIGNY.
VICOMTESSE MARIE BONNEVAL.
VICOMTESSE DE MALEZIEUX.
VICOMTESSE DE LUCAY.
Gen. MEUNIER.
Sister GUINOUX, Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul, at Rainey.
Sister VIRGINIE THOMAZEAU, the Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. André.
Mme. FLOREZ, wife of the Spanish Consul.
Mme. HOSKIER, wife of the well-known Russian banker.
Mme. SURRURIER, the wife of one of the most prominent Generals in the French Army.
Mme. WARNET, the wife of Gen. Warnet.
Mme. CHEVALS, the wife of Gen. Chevals.
Mlle. Barassi,
Mlle. de Beauvis,
Mme. de Bouthillier,
Mme. Berges,
Mme. Bernard,
Mlle. Beauchamp,
Mlle. Billuye,
Mme. Pierre Bowle,
M. Victor Casselin,
Mlle. de Cossard,
Mme. Marie Chatrian,
Mlle. Esther Cuvillier,
Mlle. Carteron,
Mlle. Comeau,
Mme. Cuvillier,
Mme. Chapuis,
Mme. Chonipe,
Mme. Cohen,
Mme. de Clermont,
Mme. Carbonel,
Mlle. Comcau,
Mme. Chavigny,
Mme. Chavigny,
Mme. Laurent Cosselin,
M. Joseph Doron,
Alfred David, four years old,
Mme. de Damas,
Mme. Divoard,
Mme. Portevin Drisle,
Mme. du Fresne,
Mme. Defardonner,
Mlle. Fmucal,
M. Leon Guillaumet,
Mlle. Louise Geron-deau,
Sister Leonie Guillaume,
Sister Gilhous,
Mme. Gosse,
Mlle. Angele Gosse,
Mlle. Zoe Gosse,
Mme. Mandat Grancey,
Mlle. de Grancey,
Sister Julie Garivet,
Mme. de Grandmaison,
Mme. Germain,
Mme. de Gosselin,
Mlle. Guilleton,
Mme. Hausmann,
Mlle. H. Hinthadal,
Mme. Huzar,
M. Jacques Haussmann,
Mme. Jacques Haussmann,
Mme. De Houve,
Mlle. Jacquin,
Mme. Cecile Julian,
Mme. Kahn,
Mlle. Madeleine Landuceur,
Mme. Lamegrie,
Mlle. Lamegrie,
Mme. Le Clerc,
Mme. Louise Lourmand,
Mme. Lewal,
Mme. Lagrand,
Mme. de Marauval,
Mme. Germain de Mazieres,
Mlle. Marie Moisson,
Mme. de Moustiers,
Mme. Monti,
Mme. Moreau, her son, and four daughters,
Father Marbeau,
Mme. Le Normand,
Mme. Nicot,
Mme. Nitos,
Mlle. S. Nitot,
Mlle. des Pierres,
Mme. Porges,
Mme. Poltevin,
Mme. Riviere,
Mme. Schlumberger,
M. Sabatier,
Mlle. Marie Simon,
Mme. de Sarno,
Mlle. Suquet,
The daughters of M. Shevilly,
Mme. de Stange,
Mlle. Terre,
Mme. Tullay,
Mme. Bravier de Thiny,
Mme. Verhasseldt,
Mlle. Elodie Vaubervielle,
Mme. de Vatlsminil,
Mme. Ventimesnil,
Mme. de Vauvenargues,
Mme. de Vallence,
Mme. de Varanvalle,
Mme. Vimont,
Mme. de Boudier d'Yange,

Among the seriously injured are the following:

DUCHESSE DE LA TORRE.
COMTESSE DE RAINCEY.
COMTE DE MONTCLAIR.
COMTE DE DEVISIN.
MME. MACEDE.
MME. RECAMIER.
MME. DE LAUME.
MME. HYSTER.
MME. EDOUARD ANDRE.
MME. DE LA TOUR DUPIN
M. LEFEVRE.
MARQUISE DE LUBERSAC.

MME. RAFAELLI, wife of the well-known painter; whose whole face is burned, but whose eyes have escaped injury.

MLLE. RAFAELLI, daughter of the painter; arms burned and body covered with bruises.

MARQUISE LUBERSAC is in a critical condition.

MME. MATHIEULLE; whole body blistered.

MME. LAMIOLLE; severely burned about back and head.

THE DUCHESSE D'ALENCON.

Sister of the Empress of Austria and Mother of the Duc de Vendome.

The Duchesse d'Alencon was the sister of the Empress of Austria and the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans. She was a Duchess of Bavaria, and was born at Munich in 1847, and married in 1868. Her daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Prince Alphonse of Bavaria, and her son, Prince Philippe, is the husband of Princess Henriette of Belgium. The former Queen of Naples was one of her sisters.

The Duchess was a woman of great wealth, and one of the most prominent ladies of France. She was the mother of the Duc de Vendôme, who recently married Princess Henriette of Belgium, daughter of the Count of Flanders, and niece of King Leopold II.

Comtesse de Mun.

The Comtesse de Mun was the wife of Comte de Mun, the well-known Clerical Deputy, who, on April 1, was elected to the French Academy as the successor of Jules Simon. She was the mother of two daughters.

Mme. Hoskier.

Mme. Hoskier was the wife of a banker, who is well known in all European banking circles, and who negotiated the recent Russian loans in France.

The Duchesse de la Torre.

The Duchesse de la Torre is thought to be the daughter-in-law of Marshal Serrano of Spain, the famous soldier and statesman. His wife is nearly eighty years of age, and it is not thought likely that she would be able to attend an affair of this kind.

Mme. Edouard Andre.

Mme. Edouard André is the wife of a Parisian banker, who is a friend of Henri Rochefort, and who contributed the money that made possible Rochefort's escape from New Caledonia in March, 1874.

Vicomtesse de Lucay.

The Vicomtesse de Lucay is the wife of a distant relative of Henri Rochefort, who, it may not be generally known, is the Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay, as his father discarded the title. The Vicomte de Lucay has maintained the family traditions as a Royalist, and his branch is in good repute with the old nobility.

Marquise de Galliffet.

The Marquise de Galliffet was the wife of the General who led the last desperate charge of French cavalry at Sedan. Their only daughter married Baron Seillière, a brother of Raymond Seillière, who married Mrs. Charles Livermore of New York some years ago. The Marquise was one of the beauties of the Court of the Tuileries under Napoleon III., and figured in a celebrated tableau representing the Empress Eugénie, surrounded by her favorite ladies in waiting.

Mme. de Vauvenargues.

Mme. de Vauvenargues is a member of a distinguished family known in France for more than a century. She was a descendant of the celebrated grammarian.

Baron de Mackau.

Baron de Mackau was one of the leading members of the Chamber of Deputies. He was one of the foremost Imperialists in France.

Mme. de Monstiers.

Mme. de Monstiers was probably the wife of a Colonel in the French Army, but there are several families of that name, and she may have belonged to another branch.

ONE AMERICAN VICTIM KNOWN.

She was Mrs. Porges, who was a Miss Weisweiller, and Lived in Vienna.

PARIS, May 5.—Former Consul General S. E. Morss said to the representative of The Associated Press this afternoon: "It was singularly fortunate that there was only one American victim. This was indeed remarkable, because just now there is an unusually large number of Americans in Paris. They are generous supporters of such fêtes as the Grand Bazaar de Charité; and, moreover, it gave them a favorable opportunity of getting into close quarters with the aristocracy and many of the celebrities of Paris."

Mrs. Porges was the only American victim. She was a Miss Weisweiller. Her daughter accompanied her to the Bazaar, and escaped uninjured. The Porges family reside in Vienna.

PEOPLE LOST THEIR HEADS.

M. Dieudonne Thinks All Might Have Escaped Had There Not Been a Panic.

PARIS, May 5.—M. Dieudonné, the secretary of Baron Mickau, the President of the bazaar, during the course of an interview is quoted as saying:

"A lamp in the cinematograph started the fire. The cinematograph was fitted up in a separate building, by the side of the bazaar, and its entrance was covered with curtains, which were the first to catch fire.

"If other people had only kept their heads many, perhaps all, might have escaped across the vacant plot of ground behind the building. But I saw ladies glued to the ground. Some of them were speechless and others were shrieking for help when a few steps would have taken them out of the building.

"But they seemed to be hypnotized or paralyzed with fright. One lady plunged her nails into my waistcoat and clung to it in desperation until it gave way and she fell back into the flames, while I succeeded in reaching the vacant plot. There the people were literally roasting. Some tried to climb the wall but they were overcome with heat or smoke and fell back into the flames.

"The Baronne de St. Pierre, though a cripple and on crutches, reached the door easily, as many others could have done if they had only kept their wits."

President Faure all yesterday evening was in constant communication with the Prefect of Police, who forwarded to him the names of the identified dead and those of the injured. The President also dispatched orderly officers everywhere to inquire into the condition of the injured, and, hearing that a number of the latter had been taken to the Hôpital Beaujon, the President at 10 o'clock proceeded there to console them.

In the courtyard of the hospital President Faure met the surgeons who were attending the injured and thanked them for their devotion. Mme. Florez, the wife of the Spanish Consul, expired just as President Faure reached her bedside.

Went Back After Saving His Wife.

Mme. Feulard was saved by her husband, who, so soon as he had placed her in safety, dashed back to the burning building in order to save his daughter. He had clasped the girl in his arms, and had nearly reached the door, when they were caught in the flames, and father and daughter perished before the eyes of the agonized mother.

The Baron de Mackau had a similar experience. Seven times he penetrated the flaming ruins in search of his sister, each time to save another, and only to see his sister, later, fall before his eyes when he no longer had strength to lift her.

The Marquise de l'Aigle was rescued by a fireman at the moment she had given herself up for lost. All her friends had fallen around her, and she was on her knees awaiting death in prayer, when a fireman caught her up, and succeeded in extricating her alive, but frightfully burned.

The ladies who succeeded in escaping rushed shrieking madly into the courtyards of adjoining houses, wildly beseeching help. It was noticed that in many cases their underclothing was on fire, while their dresses were practically untouched by the flames.

That the faces and heads of the female victims were so horribly charred and disfigured is explained by the fact that the capes worn were generally of flimsy material, and were the first articles of apparel to catch fire.

An eye witness describes the scene as follows:

"The women mostly wore light costumes, and those who escaped from the furnace were screaming "Fire!" "Help!" The faces of many of them were covered with blood. From time to time children ran out of the building crying for their mothers. A number of women of the poorer classes standing in the crowd, at the risk of burning themselves, tore the flaming clothing from the persons of the ladies as the latter dashed in terror through the streets.

"The bazaar at that moment was nothing more or less than a huge bazier. As the heat was unbearable we made our way to some vacant ground between the bazaar and the Convent of the Rue Bayard and joined a handful of workmen who were trying to rescue people from the flames by means of a ladder too short to avail much.

"While the work of rescue was in progress a heartrending cries from the rear attracted us. Two women who had just escaped from the flames were lying writhing on the ground just beyond the margin of the fire. We darted in their direction, and as we neared them pieces of burning débris fell in showers upon our heads, and we were unable to reach the unfortunates, who were then burning like torches. They had ceased to stir and they soon entirely disappeared in the flames, and the witnesses of this awful scene groaned and wept.

Saw the Bazaar Collapse.

"The awful drama was then at its height. In the midst of hissing, crackling flames we heard the shrieks of the victims. But they were speedily stilled.

"Seeing the hopelessness of saving the bazaar, the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining convent, up the walls of which the flames were leaping.

"In a few moments the bazaar collapsed with a frightful crash, enveloping the vicinity in flaming débris.

"I was then able to approach it. On all sides were the bodies of lately elegant people, many of them stretched on their backs, with arms extended as though appealing for help.

"Others were still burning, their bodies emitting a crackling sound and a sickening odor.

"Owing to the heat we were unable to give the remains the attention which would have permitted their relatives to identify them.

"The space in which we were standing was speedily invaded by despairing crowds of relatives, some of whom had to be forcibly prevented from leaping into the flames. It was impossible then to find those whom they sought in the heap of shriveled limbs, twisted bodies, and blackened, grinning faces."

The bazaar was situated opposite the Rothschilds' stables. Gamard, a groom in the employ of the Rothschilds, witnessed the whole scene. He says:

"At 4:20 yesterday afternoon I saw the Comtesse de Resse rushing into the street from the bazaar shouting 'Fire!' I looked up and saw nothing but a little smoke rising from the roof of the structure, and I could not think why the woman was in such a fright, when suddenly I heard a confused murmer, deepening into a roar. Then the roof of the bazaar burst into flames like a box of matches. Instantly there was a terrible rush of people like a wave into the street. Fearful terror was depicted on each face. Some of them had their hair burning and the clothing of others was scorched.

"There was such a rush from the inside of the building to the door that the women fell in a heap on the pavement, and those following piled on top of them, crushing and bruising the helpless ones. The women shrieked with agony.

"I rushed out and tried to lift some of them up, but I was driven back by the frenzied crowd following. Many of them threw themselves on the ground and rolled over and over, or from side to side, in their attempts to stifle the flames.

"One lady reached the street in safety, and then, noting that her child was lost, she forced her way back, biting and scratching like a mad creature, and succeeded in re-entering the furnace in search of her darling. She never again emerged. Men, with their hair and beards in flames, came out among the women.

Gen. Meunier Plunged Into Water.

"Gen. Meunier, with his clothes ablaze and in great agony, rushed into the courtyard in front of the stables and plunged into a trough of water.

"Forty persons sought refuge in Baron Rothschild's house. Ladies with their dresses in flames rolled upon the stones of the courtyard, uttering frightful shrieks.

"I fetched a hose and turned water on the burning people and so saved several of them from being roasted alive. I also assisted several women, who were almost naked, their clothing having been burned or torn off their bodies, in reaching the Hôpital Beaujon."

Much surprise is expressed at the fact that the police allowed the erection of such a tinder-box building for the accommodation of so many people. The Préfect of Police explains the matter by saying that as the ground upon which it was erected is private property, the police authorities had no right to interfère. The fact of its being only one story high and the floor being on a level with the street was supposed to be sufficient safeguard against such a disaster.

The scene at night was a remarkable one. Long lines of infantry were drawn in cordon around the dreadful spot. The bonfires and torches, electric lights, and gas jets used to illuminate the scene reflected upon the bayonets and the accoutrements of the soldiers and threw a ghastly illumination upon the houses of the vicinity, the windows of which were crowded during most of the night with people watching the work of horror. Every now and then a hearse would be called from the line of vehicles stationed in proximity to the scene of the fire, a black mass of what was but so recently joyous humanity would be tenderly lifted into it and another unfortunate victim of the conflagration would be taken to one of the temporary morgues in the Palais de l'Industrie or at the neighboring Hôpital Beaujon. Frequently so many as a dozen hearses were gathered together in the courtyard of the Palais de l'Industrie, and opposite the entrance of that building hundreds of coffins of plain white wood were ranged, ready to receive the bodies.

EMPRESS REFUSES FOOD.

Austrian Sovereign Overcome by Her Sister's Death.

VIENNA, May 5.—The Empress has been weeping all day over the loss of her favorite sister, and declines to receive food or nourishment. This morning none of the attendants dared place a newspaper at her Majesty's breakfast table. When she did not find it in its usual place, she called for it and opened it, trembling with anxiety. She could not believe that her sister, the Duchesse D'Alencon, was more than injured.

After breakfast she went for her usual walk in the Deer Park surrounding the fairy-like castle Iainz. She went alone. Before she returned to her room she had received a telegram from her sister, the Comtesse Trani, who is in Paris, confirming the news of the death of the Duchesse. The Empress burst into sobs, returned to the castle, and with her two daughters went to her boudoir, which she has not left since.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says:

"Not until this morning (Wednesday) had the Emperor and Empress of Austria heard that the Duchesse D'Alencon was among the victims. The Empress was devotedly attached to her sister, and is completely overcome by the bereavement.

"The dinner which was to be given to the Queen Regent and the Queen of Holland at the Chateau Iainz, where the Emperor and Empress are staying, has been canceled. Mme. Josephine Porges was a near relative of the well-known Vienna banker Ephrussi."

DUCHESSE D'UZES TALKS.

The Fire Seemed to Her Like the Bursting of a Rocket.

LONDON, May 6.—The Times publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent had last evening with the Duchesse d'Uzes. She said:

"The first gleam of fire came from a spot but a short distance from where I was standing. I was dazzled, so swiftly did the flames spread. I can compare it only to the bursting of a rocket. There was no such thing in my case as reaching the main entrance, but near me was a small door leading to a waste piece of ground behind the bazaar structure. I dashed through this, and was soon in the open air, though still in an inclosure. I had passed, as it were, under an archway of flames, but was only slightly burned. The hair above my left temple was singed."

SERVICES IN NOTRE DAME.

Cabinet Decides to Ask for a Special Credit for the Needy Families.

PARIS, May 5.—The unidentified bodies, as well as the jewels, recovered from the débris have been photographed by the Bertillon method, and the funeral service of the victims has been fixed for the Cathedral of Notre Dame. M. Faure will attend and Père Richard will probably officiate.

At to-night's session of the Cabinet it was decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies for a special credit in aid of the needy families. The Minister of Justice communicated to his colleagues the first results of the inquiry into the causes of the fire. The investigating Magistrate, M. Bertolu, reports that there was great carelessness and imprudence in the principal arrangements for the bazaar.

MAYOR STRONG'S NIECE ESCAPED.

Miss Hogan Was in the Stall of the Duchesse d'Alencon.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent has had with William L. Hogan, whose sister, Margaret Hogan, was one of the four ladies assisting at the stall of the Duchesse d'Alencon, and the only one who escaped. Miss Hogan is a niece of Mayor Strong of New York. Her brother says: "My sister is now in bed, completely prostrated. At the time the cry of fire was raised she was about to accompany the Duchesse d'Alencon to take tea at the further end of the room. As yet she can recall nothing after the rush except being dragged by the hair from beneath a pile of women and children near the front of the building. My mother had driven to the bazaar a few minutes before the disaster, but the crush was so great that she had not been able to enter."

MR. THORON AMONG THE DEAD?

New Yorker May Be a Victim—Frederic R. Coudert and the Duc de Morny Talk.

There are several persons in New York who have a personal interest in the fire, owing to their associations in Paris or their acquaintance with the people who attended the bazaar.

Frederic R. Coudert expressed amazement last night at the system which is really responsible for the catastrophe.

"It is past comprehension," he said, "that the municipal authorities should be guilty of an act of such culpable shortsightedness. I see by one dispatch that an effort is made to palliate the offense by the statement that the wooden shed was erected on private grounds. What nonsense! All Paris is practically private grounds. As well you might say a resident of New York could put up a lot of tar barrels in his back yard, exposing all the neighborhood to the danger of conflagration. Why, I know of one man here in New York whose daughter was married recently. In order to accommodate the guests it became necessary for him to erect an addition to his kitchen. He had to obtain permission to do this from the city authorities, and while the little building was raising officers stood by to see that all regulations were complied with. Why this was not done in Paris I cannot understand. Some one must surely be held to account for this horrible catastrophe."

Mr. Coudert was deeply shocked by the details. "This is the worst of its kind," he said, "since the days of the First Napoleon. During his reign there was a like holocaust at an entertainment given by the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwartzenburg. When the alarm was raised every one made room for the Emperor, who passed out first, with a lady on his arm. Hundreds perished that night. Then three or four years ago, there was the disaster at the Opera Comique, about as bad as this affair. I see in the death list is Mme. de Geffulane. She was the wife of the General who made the splendid charge at Sedan, when everything appeared to be lost. She was a fashionable woman during the reign of Napoleon III., and was one of the leaders of Paris society at that time."

"The names of the victims indicate," said Mr. Coudert, "that the entertainment was largely attended by the residents of the Faubourg St. Germain, which is peopled almost exclusively by the members of the old nobility. Although France is a republic, a title goes a long way in Paris society."

The entertainment, while entirely non-sectarian, was largely under the auspices of the Catholics. This partly explains the large attendance of the nobility.

The Duc de Morny, who is still at the Waldorf, was greatly relieved yesterday by the receipt of cablegrams assuring him of the safety of his relatives, who, he feared, had been at the bazaar.

On the other hand, friends of Mr. Joseph Thoron of this city are greatly concerned as to his safety. In the list of dead appears the name of Joseph Doron. It is thought that the cables may have carried the name incorrectly. Mr. Thoron, whose residence is in New York, has been in Paris for the last three months. He is an ardent Catholic, and it is considered quite likely that he attended the fatal bazaar.

Countess de Castellane Safe.

It was reported in this city that the Countess de Castellane was one who perished in the fire at Paris. George J. Gould, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said there was absolutely no truth in the report. "My sister was not at the Fair, and was not injured."

WHAT THE CHARITY BAZAAR IS.

An Annual Meeting Ground for the Complex Elements of Paris Society that Brings a Rich Harvest for the Poor.

Imagine the Charity Ball, the Horse Show, and the first night at the opera crystallized into one entertainment, and the New Yorker may get an idea of the annual charity bazaar, organized by the fashionable and benevolent people in Paris to raise money for the poor. In the first place, it has the indorsement and active support of the charitable organization societies, which are at a higher stage of development in Paris than in New York. It is a common meeting ground at the very outset of the social season for the complex elements that make up social life in Paris. A critical writer for the English newspapers has called it a "hybrid entertainment," but it is an eminently successful one. It is a poor season, indeed, when less than $30,000 is raised for the poor, after paying all expenses—and they are considerable. The profits have reached $100,000.

Articles of household adornment of every description are offered for sale in the booths, and most of them command fancy prices because they are the handiwork of ladies who have plenty of idle time on their hands, but who do not do embroidery work for pay. The very select set of the Faubourg St. Germain, who steadfastly close their doors to the annual incursion of indolent millionaires from all parts of the world that besiege them for social recognition, lends its influence to the Charity Bazaar. It consents to be introduced, and sells; then retires into its shell. The society of the Faubourg is the last refuge in Paris of monarchical France, and it resists inch by inch the encroachments of the democracy. In no Court society in Europe does the family with nothing but a bank account behind it find it more difficult to obtain a foothold. Henry James has written and dramatized a novel, "The American," telling all about it.

But the Charity Bazaar offered an excellent chance for the impecunious "old families" to do their share for the maintenance of the Paris poor without a very severe drain on their pockets, however much it might infringe on their dignity. After the exhibition of 1889 the building devoted there to the show of "Old Paris" was secured by the charitable organizations for the annual bazaar. It was removed to the Rue Jean-Goujon, a quiet little street close to the Palais de l'Industrie. It was not a large building, neither was it a substantial one. As might have been expected, in case of fire, it proved as much of a tinder-box as would the Administration Building at the Chicago Exposition under similar circumstances.

The Duchesse d'Uzes, who is one of the severely injured in this fire, was one of the leading spirits in this annual charity bazaar. Until her association with Gen. Boulanger, the world outside of the social limits of the Faubourg knew little of her. She achieved a reputation in Paris as a remarkably successful matchmaker and an experienced manipulator of a salon. People sought invitations to her dances, where, as one writer put it, "much serious business was done in an eminently pleasant way." The Duchesse knows how to get the right sort of people to assist her in her undertakings, and how to bring out all the adaptibility there is in the heterogeneous crowd she gets together.

To American travelers familiar with the Palace de l'Industrie as the home of the Salon—spacious galleries for the exhibition of the best that France can offer in contemporaneous paintings and art—the idea of converting it into a deadhouse seems appallingly incongruous. The mention of it is synonymous with pleasure, not tragedy.

HEARINGS ON BILLS.

Gov. Black Takes Up Some Important Legislative Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Black gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill relating to the placing out of children by charitable institutions. The bill provides that no institution in the State shall place out children in families and homes only in accordance with rules and regulations to be established by the State Board of Charities, and it provides that the rules so established shall require that a child shall be placed in a family or home of his own religious faith. There was present at the hearing in opposition to the bill J. Willis James, C. L. Brace, and William C. Osborn of the Children's Aid Society, New York City; John T. Devine of the Charity Organization, New York City; Mr. Wallace of the Brooklyn Charities Society; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid; M. Williams, H. S. Gregory, and F. W. Moulton of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and Evert Jansen Wendell of the House of Refuge, New York City.

The State Board of Charities, while not opposing the bill, is dissatisfied with the mandatory provision regarding the religious creed of children. All the opposition was on this account.

The bill incorporating the Accounting Guarantee Company of New York City was taken up. The company has a capital stock of $150,000, which may be advanced to $2,500,000. The incorporators are Hugh R. Gorden, Frank D. Williams, Lawrence B. Barnum, D. B. Simpson, and H. G. Chapin. The company proposes to do a general accounting business.

C. W. Haskins, Andrew S. Patterson, H. S. Corwin, Francis Gottsberger, S. E. Sergeant, F. J. McCrea, R. S. Cuthbert, R. S. Dennis, and L. P. Ryan of New York City, representing the State Society of Accountants, appeared in opposition to the measure, and argued that it would drive out of business individual accountants by permitting the company to do the work now done by certified accountants without having to take out any certificates. D. B. Simpson, one of the incorporators of the company, defended the bill.

THERE IS LIFE IN CRYSTALS.

Prof. Von Holst Says that His Friend Prof. Von Schroen of Naples Has Demonstrated the Fact.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Prof. Edouard Von Holst of the Chicago University, says his friend Prof. Von Schroen of Naples University has discovered that life exists in crystals heretofore supposed to be inorganic. Prof. Von Holst says Herbert Spencer has investigated the theory and pronounced it sound.

Prof. Von Schroen is a Bavarian by birth. He is sixty years old, and has spent half his life and nearly his entire fortune in working out his theory. He made his discovery by bringing the strongest magnifying glasses to bear upon crystals. He watched their development. He photographed the results. He has thousands of these views, taken from fourteen different kinds of crystals.

The views show the crystal in its birth, the head shoving forth from the mother crystal, and the course is followed as it is pushed out and away. Then, in the language of enthusiastic Dr. Von Holst, "The crystal meets another, one from a different mother. The two strike at each other, they fight, strive, and clasp each other. It is war to the death. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. One must die. No two crystals from the same mother ever fight, however, no matter where they meet. All this, the life, the development, and the contention is set forth in the views, so that all can be convinced who see them.

"I am a historian, not a scientist," said Dr. Von Holst, "so I saw all this, but as a layman. There is no room for doubt, however. Spencer and others have studied my friends' views. They cannot be mistaken."

Prof. Von Holst will try to raise $500,000 to aid the discovery.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Advocates of Good City Government in Conference at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—The third annual conference of the National Municipal League and the fifth meeting for good city government began this afternoon in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade. Mr. George W. Ochs, who had been selected to preside over the meeting in the absence of President Carter, introduced Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, whose address was a "Review of Municipal Reform During the Past Year," and embodied his report as Secretary of the National Municipal League.

Mr. Reyerson Ritchie of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce read a paper on "Commercial Organization and Municipal Reform."

A paper by George Chance, President of the Labor League of Philadelphia, was read, and Treasurer George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, submitted his report.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James C. Carter, New York, President; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, First Vice President; Samuel B. Capen, Boston, Second Vice President; Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon, Third Vice President; H. Dickson Bruns, New Orleans, Fourth Vice President; Edmund J. James, Chicago, Fifth Vice President; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Secretary; George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; George W. Ochs, Chattanooga; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland; H. Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; F. L. Siddons, Washington; Dudley Tibbetts, Troy; J. A. Miller, Providence, and J. B. Butler, Milwaukee.

BLAINE CLUB ELECTION.

McKinley Leaguers Won the Fight Over Job Hedges's Partisans.

The Blaine Club, which is the social organization of the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, had an election of officers last night. There were two tickets in the field, and the contest was lively. One ticket was headed by Frederic Gross for President, and was backed by the Millollaites, an element in the club, or the McKinleyites.

The other ticket was headed by Elisha K. Camp for President, and was backed by many of the friends of Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges. The Gross ticket was elected by a majority varying from 36 to 25 out of 153 votes cast. Mr. Hedges's name was on both tickets for member of the Executive Committee.

Rented a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 5.—E. L. Allen of New York to-day rented the Carry cottage, corner of Bath Road and Channing Avenue, for the coming season. The place is charmingly situated, near Easton's Beach, which it overlooks, and is owned by Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia, mother of Countess Papenheim. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, though well known in society, have never before been Newport cottagers.

Justin McCarthy's Autograph.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—William C. Harick, an autograph collector of this city, has received an autograph letter from Justin McCarthy, in which he says: "'The remembrance of youth,' says Ali, the Arabian prophet, 'is a sigh.' Not surely if youth has been spent to any purpose. I prefer the proud recollection of Goethe Egmont just about to die: 'I cease, but I have lived.'

"JUSTIN McCARTHY."

GOULDS' ADDED ASSESSMENT.

Tarrytown Officials Have Made Increased Values All Along the Line.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 5.—Last year the personal assessments of the village amounted to $4,200,000. When the books for this year were thrown open to inspection this morning, it was found the assessed value of the personal property in the village had increased to $12,000,000.

Among the big holders of the village the increases are in proportion. Last year the Gould estate was down for $485,200. This year the estate is taxed $750,000 as real and personal tax, and to this is added: Howard Gould, $300,000, personal; Frank Gould, $300,000, personal; Helen Gould, $300,000, personal. This makes the total for the Goulds, $1,650,000.

Among the other big amounts for personal tax set against well-known names are the following: John T. Terry, broker, $500,000; Mrs. George Lewis, $500,000; John D. Archbold, $100,000; Mrs. T. E. Eastman, $200,000; Joseph Eastman, $100,000; Mrs. Helen J. Banker, $100,000; Major R. E. Hopkins, $100,000; Charlotte F. Graves, $200,000; Hudson River Gas and Electric Company, never before taxed for personal property, $245,000; Julia Jones, $100,000; George B. Newton, $100,000; George P. Johnson, $200,000; Frederick Jones, $150,000; Charles Graffe, $100,000.

A Shinnecock Indian Convicted.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 5.—Gilbert Eleazer, an Indian of the Shinnecock tribe, was convicted in the County Court here today of attempted highway robbery. Miss Clara J. Strong of Southampton was the complainant.

AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Frank J. Cannon, Ogden, Utah, is at the Plaza.

John S. Kenyon, Syracuse; E. C. Taylor, Richmond, Va., are at the Marlborough.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, Hamilton, Ohio; A. B. Sloane, Baltimore, are at the Metropole.

A. J. Nave, United States Army, and J. R. Hamilton, San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant.

J. R. Ogden, Philadelphia; A. Cohen, Louisville; E. L. Mason, Boston, are at the Vendome.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Army, and Philip Gormully, Chicago, are at the Netherland.

Gen. William Kirby, Auburn, N. Y.; Lieut. W. A. Moffatt, United States Army, and W. Shaw Bowen, Washington, are at the Grand.

Ex-District Attorney Owen A. Galvin, Boston, Mass., and J. B. Laughlin, steel manufacturer, Pittsburg, Penn., are at the Manhattan.

Ex-Gov. William Pickney White, Maryland; Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y., and R. J. Collier, Boston, are at the Waldorf.

M. V. Richards, Washington, D. C.; F. D. Benjamin, Toronto; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Oswego; S. B. Opdyke, Jr., Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

H. Mosley, New Haven; Horace B. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.; Dr. John L. Buell, Litchfield, Conn.; George H. Clowes, Waterbury, Conn., are at the Murray Hill.

Commissioner J. G. Perry, Albany; Col. E. D. Judd, Hartford; E. L. Daggett, Albany, and Capt. Henry Metcalf and Dr. Metcalf, Cold Springs, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

Gen. T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; Gideon Scull, Boston; P. B. Weare, Chicago; Pedro Pelaez, City of Mexico, and W. A. Magee, Pittsburg, are at the Holland.

Frank Gilbert, Troy; Robert Grimes, Elmira; Cornelieus Sheehan, Saratoga; J. Crawford Green, Troy; J. G. Marriner, Philadelphia; C. L. Mitchell, Waterford, N. Y., are at the Gilsey.

E.

PLATT'S COMMITTEE WORK

He Expresses Dissatisfaction with the Assignments Made by the Senatorial Caucus.

BUT HE HAS A CHAIRMANSHIP

The New York Senator Points Out that This State Is Not Represented on the Finance, Appropriations or Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day and adopted the report of the Committee on Committees. The important changes are as follows:

Sewall, of New Jersey, to Appropriations; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, to Commerce; Burrows, of Michigan, to Finance; Clark, of Wyoming, and Foraker, of Ohio, to Foreign Relations; Spooner, of Wisconsin, to Judiciary; Carter, of Montana, relinquishes Interstate Commerce to Elkins, of West Virginia, and takes the latter's place on the Military Affairs and Territories; Platt, of New York, and Hanna, of Ohio, to Naval Affairs; Foraker, to Pacific Railroads; Spooner, of Wisconsin, to Privileges and Elections; Nelson, of Minnesota, to Public Lands.

In the assignments to new Senators Mr. Platt of New York is made Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard and a member of the Committees on Census, Naval Affairs, Territories, Nicaragua Canal, (select,) and International Expositions, (select.)

Messrs. Hanna, Penrose, and Deboe were not made Chairmen of committees.

None of the silver Republicans is cared for in the list of Chairmen. Kyle of South Dakota is treated as though he was a Republican. In cases where Chairmen are now silver Republicans the places are left blank as well as the places on committees which they occupy.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed in the caucus over the assignments, notably by Senators Platt of New York and Wilson of Washington. Mr. Platt called attention to the fact that New York was unrepresented on the Finance, Appropriations or Commerce Committee, which he said was an anomalous state of affairs. He said he had no complaint to make on his own account, but he felt he had a right to protest in the interest of the State.

Mr. Wilson urged the unfairness of the failure to give him the place on the Committee on Commerce which had been vacated by his late colleague, Senator Squire. Senator Hansbrough also expressed some disappointment over his failure to secure a place on the Finance Committee, and Senator Clark over the fact that he had not been placed on a committee dealing with Western interests.

To all these it was replied that the assignments were the most equitable it had been found possible to make. The Democrats will hold a caucus to-morrow to make their assignments, after which the committee appointments from both sides of the Chamber will be announced officially.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Discussion of a Number of Amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The new Senator from Kentucky, W. J. Deboe, was on the floor of the Senate to-day. Accompanied by Senator Lindsay, he entered the Chamber and held an impromptu levee in the rear of the Republican side, afterward taking the oath of office. A towering bouquet was placed on his desk, which adjoins that of Mr. Hanna.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Allison offered an amendment to the item for a survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, so that the commission shall consist of five members from the army or navy or civil life, at the President's discretion.

The amendment was contested on the ground that it discriminated against the Engineer Corps. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) proposed an amendment that at least one engineer from the army and one from the navy be included. The item went over for consideration later.

Considerable civil service discussion followed the introduction of an amendment by Mr. Wilson of Washington, requiring the appointment of Commissioners to classify Northern Pacific lands "by and with the consent of the Senate."

Mr. Gorman urged that this was an effort to take the offices out of the civil service. The amendment was finally modified and adopted so that the appointees shall be confirmed by the Senate, and shall be divided between the political parties.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. It was agreed to.

At 2:10 P. M., on motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session.

The open session was resumed at 4:20 P. M., and the Sundry Civil bill was taken up.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota offered an amendment authorizing the President to suspend the order of President Cleveland withdrawing millions of acres from the public domain and constituting them forest reserves.

Mr. Pettigrew said that assurances had been given—he would not say from whom—that if the amendment was adopted the President would suspend the order. He declared that if the amendment went out on a point of order he would see that the pending bill did not pass.

Final action on the amendment was deferred and the Senate adjourned.

POSTAL CONGRESS MEETS.

Gen. Batcheller Chosen President and Addresses Delivered by the Visiting Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Universal Postal Congress met to-day in the old Corcoran Art Gallery. Fifty-five countries, comprising most of those in the Postal Union, were represented. Korea, China, and the Orange Free State, which are now outside the pale of the union, had delegates present. It is expected that the work of the congress will extend over about six weeks. Most of the work will be transacted by committees, which will submit the result of their labors to the congress about once a week. The present postal agreement will be revised and renewed. Several important questions will be considered, among them a proposition to transmit the official mail of the countries which are members of the union free of charge, the question of increasing the unit of weight to be carried under a five-cent stamp from one-half ounce to three-quarters of an ounce, also a proposition for a universal stamp, one for an indemnity of $10 on all lost registered letters and another for ordinary newspapers of foreign countries by subscription drafts.

The hall presented a brilliant appearance when Gen. Batcheller, the premier delegate of the United States, called the congress to order at 11 o'clock. The delegates were attired in dress suits or full court costumes, their breasts bespangled with glittering insignia and enameled orders. Postmaster General Gary, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Gen. Batcheller, and Capt. Brooks did the honors. Postmaster General Gary delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Camille Delessert, director of posts for Lausanne, Switzerland, the Dean of the union, referred feelingly to the distinguished members who had died since the congress assembled six years ago at Vienna. M. Delessert proposed Gen. G. S. Batcheller as President of the congress, and he was unanimously chosen. Gen. Batcheller made a fitting response in French.

Mr. Hohn, Director of the Postal Union of Berne, was chosen Secretary of the congress; H. Galli Sub-Director, A. Wendling First Secretary, and Mr. Krains Second Secretary. On the part of the United States Col. Challle-Long was chosen First Secretary, Robert Stockwell Hatcher Second Secretary, and W. A. Brown Third Secretary.

M. Ausault, Administrator of Mails and Telegraphs of France, on behalf of the congress made a brief address in eulogy of the President of the United States and of the generous hospitality extended to the congress by the American Government. He concluded by offering to the President the sincere felicitations of the congress. In the afternoon the three committees which will have charge of the detailed work of the congress were appointed.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Stanford Newell of Minnesota Nominated for Minister to the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President has announced the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Minister to the Netherlands—STANFORD NEWELL of Minnesota.

Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.—GEORGE MOULTON, Jr.

Auditor for the Post Office Department—HENRY A. CASTLE of Minnesota.

Judge of the Court of the Central District, Indian Territory—WILLIAM H. H. CLAYTON of Arkansas.

Commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and other Indians—TAMS BIXBY of Minnesota.

Mr. Newell, appointed Minister to the Netherlands, is one of the prominent Republicans of Minnesota. He has never held public office, but has been connected with the Republican State Committee, and during some of the most important campaigns was its Chairman. His appointment is due to the request of the Republicans of Minnesota, without regard to faction.

Tams Bixby, who has been appointed a member of the Dawes Commission, is a comparatively young man. He has been the private secretary of Govs. Merriam, Nelson, and Clough of Minnesota. He has been Secretary and Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He is proprietor of The Red Wing (Minn.) Daily Republican.

Capt. Henry A. Castle was the founder of The St. Paul Dispatch. He won distinction as a soldier during the war. He was appointed Postmaster of St. Paul by President Harrison, and served nearly three years under the Cleveland Administration. He is a warm personal friend of Senator Davis, and his appointment was made upon the strong recommendation of that Senator.

Mr. Clayton, named for Judge in Indian Territory, is a brother of the Hon. Powell Clayton, recently appointed Minister to Mexico. He went to Arkansas soon after the war, and is a resident of Fort Smith. He was District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas under the Harrison Administration, and became familiar with the legal affairs in the Indian Territory.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS.

Supervising Architect Aiken and Naval Auditor Pugh Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—William Aiken of Ohio, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has tendered to Secretary Gage his resignation, to take effect July 1.

William H. Pugh of Cincinnati, Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department, has resigned.

Capt. Charles W. Filer of Minnesota, a division chief under the Harrison Administration, was appointed to-day chief of the army and navy survivors' division of the Pension Bureau, and William Wilson of New York is appointed assistant chief. The law division of the bureau has been largely broken up, fifty out of the force of seventy-five being detailed to other divisions. This abolishes the "fee" section, and does away with the great volume of miscellaneous work, which will now be done by the record division.

The Board of Review and the adjudicating divisions hereafter will pass on the status of attorneys, the chief functions of the law division now remaining being criminal prosecutions and marriages and divorces.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Bedford Station, W. B. Adams; Central Square, George Coville; Hannibal, David Bothwell; Sala, Jesse Bracy; Victory, D. S. Woodford.

New Jersey.—Hardwick, S. R. Mutrie.

Connecticut.—Gardner Lake, J. N. Phillips.

A HEALTH PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

Formed After a Lively Fight in a Woman's Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Woman's Health Protective Association closed its convention to-day after an all-day secret session. The result of the day's work was the formation of an international woman's health protective league. Dissensions between the New York and local bodies arose in this connection. The New York delegates had secured a charter entitling them to the name of National Ladies' Health Protective Association, and they wanted the societies of other cities to unite with them in a sort of auxiliary capacity. The delegates from Brooklyn liked this plan, but others vigorously protested.

Dr. Rachel Skidelsky of the Philadelphia Clean City League suggested that New York was acting from selfish motives. This was indignantly denied by Mrs. Trautman of New York.

A New York delegate gave warning that if a new organization was formed, the name of National Ladies' Health Protective Association should not be used. That title belonged to New York. If it was usurped, she threatened action would be begun. The majority of the delegates were now worked up to the point of determined opposition to the New York National Association, and by an overwhelming vote they agreed to adopt the name of International Woman's Health Protective League, one as far different from the other as possible. The New Yorkers refused to enter the international body, and promptly left for their homes.

The International League starts out with a membership of fourteen societies, situated in as many cities in this country.

A LAND COMPANY FAILS.

New Hampshire Concern That Operated at Sequachee, Tenn.

LACONIA, N. H., May 5.—Word was received here to-day that the Sequachee Valley Coal and Iron Company, Sequachee, Tenn., had gone into the hands of a receiver. Its officers are: President—C. F. Stone; Treasurer—W. L. Melcher; Clerk, E. P. Thompson, all of this city. The company was organized with a capital of $1,000,000, and has a bonded indebtedness of $160,000. The plant consists of 27,000 acres of land, buildings, coal and iron mines, waterworks, &c. W. L. Melcher has been appointed receiver.

A good deal of New Hampshire capital is invested in the company's securities.

Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger was an officer of the company prior to his first election as a United States Senator.

CHIEF OF POLICE ROBBED.

He Slept While His Clothes Were Rifled by Burglars.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., May 5.—Thieves at an early hour this morning paid visits to three houses on South School Street, this village. One was that of Chief of Police John Harvey. They carried off his trousers. These were later found in the hallway. About $18 in money and the Chief's watch were taken.

In the same way they robbed Edward Naithland and J. N. Darby.

College of William and Mary Celebration.

JAMESTOWN, Va., May 5.—The College of William and Mary of Williamsburg, Va., will celebrate here on the 13th inst. the two hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English colony in America. The programme includes a salutatory in Latin, by Prof. R. H. Tucker; a history of the colony, by Prof. L. R. Warren; an account of the establishment of the colony, by Prof. J. H. Parker; a sketch of the colony's government, by Prof. J. M. White, and a poem by Prof. Rosewell Page.

Stabbed in a Bicycle Row.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A dispute over the right of way on the bicycle speeding track at Jackson Park to-night led to the stabbing of T. J. Durkin of 6,923 Stoney Island Avenue, and the physicians attending him say there is doubt as to the outcome. His assailant was August Schroeder, an employe of a bicycle store at 5,028 Lake Avenue. Immediately after the encounter Schroeder sprang on his wheel, rode to the Hyde Park Police Station and gave himself up. According to his statements Durkin several times cut across his path as he rode around the track.

HAWAII AND THE TARIFF

The Nation Alarmed at the Action of the Senate Committee on the Bill.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE REJECTED

Hawaiians in Washington Speak Very Strongly Against the Action—The Striking Out of the Retroactive Section Will Not Stop the Taking of Samples.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Hawaiians now sojourning in this city express surprise and regret at the action of the Senate Finance Committee in striking out of the Tariff bill the clause exempting Hawaiian imports from the operations of the act. They express confidence and hope that the committee's action will be negatived by the Senate and point to the fact that under both the McKinley and the Wilson bills an attempt was made by indirection to abrogate the reciprocity treaty and each time it was voted down by the Senate. The opinion is expressed that the discussion on this matter naturally will precipitate debate on the annexation question. This, it is pointed out, will result in the latter not being treated on its merits and in a manner which its importance demands. Favorable action by the Senate on the committee's report, it is felt, might tend to jeopardize what prospects for annexation now exist.

Minister Hatch was asked for an expression of opinion on the subject, but he declined diplomatically to say anything for publication.

Former Minister Thurston, now here on a special mission, said the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty meant disaster and ruin unutterable to the business interests in the islands.

It would create a universal smash up in a business way until things were put on a new basis and other connections made. The treaty was fully as advantageous to the United States as to the Hawaiians, and its abrogation would be the first reversal by the United States of its policy toward Hawaii since 1842, when Daniel Webster laid down the general proposition that this country had stronger claims in the islands than any other nation.

Mr. Thurston said he had information that the Republicans in the committee were not a unit in striking out the exemption clause, and he hoped it would be restored.

THE RETROACTIVE CLAUSE.

The Government Will Still Collect Samples of Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is understood at the Treasury Department that the action of the Senate committee in cutting out of the House Tariff bill the retroactive section, No. 27, providing for the reliquidation of the duties on imported goods purchased after April 1, on the basis of the rates to be fixed in the pending bill will not necessarily result in the revocation of the department's order requiring samples or other evidence of the character and value of the goods to be retained pending a final settlement. On the contrary it is believed that the order will remain in force until the final passage of the bill.

There is no evidence showing that the Senate is not in favor of the provision, and inasmuch as the House is likely to insist upon its retention, the Treasury officials do not feel justified in destroying its effect by failing to keep a proper record of the goods imported under it.

TARIFF BILL DENOUNCED.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Indignant.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, held yesterday at 241 Fifth Avenue, the new Tariff bill was denounced. This organization has been trying to secure a clause in it to tax clothing and other personal belongings purchased abroad by tourists and brought to this country. C. C. Shayne, the President, said that while he had been an earnest Republican for years, he was tired of the policy of that party in advocating a protective tariff before election and then giving the rich practical free trade after it got in power, and placing the full weight of taxation upon the poor man. "I would rather see every Custom House in the country abolished," he added, "than to have this farce continue." He also said that President McKinley was in favor of a law taxing everything, including wearing apparel, brought into the country from abroad by tourists.

A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress protesting against this feature of the Tariff bill.

TROUBLE AMONG ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Thomas's Comment on the Resolution of the New York Chapter on the Hall of Records.

Dissatisfaction is being expressed by some of the architects of this city at the selection by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Architect John R. Thomas of 160 Broadway to perfect designs of the proposed new Hall of Records. Among several communications received by the Commissioners was a resolution passed at the last meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

It says among other things that it is of the utmost importance that all municipal buildings shall be an honor to the city. It is usually impossible for the public to be assured that such results will be obtained, where direct appointment of the architect is made by officials representative of the people.

With this preamble and reciting the fact that the municipal authorities are about to erect a new and important building for the Hall of Records, the architects memorialize the authorities, and urge them "to institute a competition as a basis upon which the choice of architect for the Hall of Records may be made, and that they advise with architects of the highest reputation in New York, and possibly with other artists, as to the best form of such competition, which will assure the presentation of plans by at least a sufficient number of those eminent in the profession, but which will at the same time not necessarily debar others of talent who may wish to enter the lists as competitors."

John M. Carrere, President of the chapter, speaking yesterday of the action taken, said: "It is my opinion that the designs for the new building should have been open to competition. It is the ambition of every architect in the world to erect monumental structures, and we feel that we should have had an opportunity to compete in submitting designs."

Mr. Thomas refused to say anything for publication concerning the other architects' action. He pointed out, however, that in a recent report sent out by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, there was a recommendation that members of that society should do all in their power to discourage competition for corporate buildings, and should endeavor to have all such work awarded outright, without other competition than, possibly, by the submission of preliminary sketches.

To Invite the President to Utah.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Three members of a committee from Utah passed through Chicago to-day on their way to Washington, where, with the remaining members, they will invite President McKinley to attend the Utah Jubilee, July 24. They were George Q. Cannon, George W. Bartch of the State Supreme Court, and Capt. P. H. Lannan, editor of The Salt Lake Tribune. They were accompanied by George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska. The committee is confident that the President will accept its invitation.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass.

The Gorham Co. directs attention to its special sale of Silver Mounted CUT GLASS.

An unusually attractive assortment of richly cut Claret Pitchers, Cigar Jars, Salad Sets, Berry Bowls, Loving Cups, and Fruit Dishes substantially mounted in Sterling Silver at prices which compare favorably with those asked for similar articles of much inferior quality.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

MANY INSURGENT DEFEATS

Reported from Spanish Sources in Cuba—Capt. Gen. Weyler Reaches Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, May 5.—Captain General Weyler arrived yesterday at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, coming by rail from Ysabela, where he landed from the Spanish cruiser Pizarro on Monday, going thence by train to Sagua. He only remained there three hours, and then pushed on by rail to Cienfuegos.

Gen. Suarez Yncian, being informed that a quantity of war material for the insurgents had been landed near the mouth of the River Mosquito, Province of Pinar del Rio, sent detachments of Spanish troops in that direction, with the result that they captured an insurgent camp at Tallero and another at Ojo de Agua. The enemy left five men killed, and the Government forces captured 63 boxes of ammunition, containing 36,500 cartridges for the Spanish Mauser rifle and the American Remington rifle.

The Tetuan Battalion at Reforma, Province of Santa Clara, it is officially reported, has been engaged with the cavalry of Gen. Maximo Gomez, inflicting considerable loss upon the insurgent force, which retired by way of the woods to San Fernando. The official report adds that the Spanish troops dislodged an insurgent infantry force from intrenched positions at the point of the bayonet at Cuaya and Guaban. The Spaniards had two Captains, a Lieutenant, and twelve privates wounded.

A scouting detachment of the Spanish troops recently found two dynamite bombs on the railroad between Sancti Spiritus and Tunas, Province of Santa Clara.

A local guerrilla force, while reconnoitring in the vicinity of the plantation of Ynguarra, near Calimete, Province of Matanzas, captured a box containing sixteen new Remington rifles.

The insurgents have dynamited a telegraph line repair train near Minas, between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, killing two and wounding four soldiers and volunteers. A passenger train which was coming along at the time had a very narrow escape from disaster.

Ex-Gov. Ordax of Puerto Principe was recently appointed Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgent leader Calixto Sotoponce, his Adjutant, and sixteen of their followers have surrendered, it is announced, to the Spanish authorities at Sancti Spiritus.

The Murcia and Puerto Rico Battalions have had a skirmish in Santa Clara with an insurgent force. The insurgent Major Luis Martinez and nineteen of his command were killed.

Lieut. Col. Ferer, who has been operating against the insurgents in the district of Yaguaramos, Province of Santa Clara, says that part of the province and the part east of the Cienaga de Zapata are favorable to peace. He adds that the insurgents are unable to face the Spanish forces.

The well-known insurgent leaders Guzman and Pino, it is added, have been killed at Momenque, and Almeida has been obliged to surrender to the Spanish authorities.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

Melton and Leavitt Both Expect to Be Released.

HAVANA, May 5.—The Government has ordered the Competitor case to be proceeded with immediately.

There will be a separate proceeding in the case of the Americans, Ona Melton and William Leavitt, to conform with the provisions of the treaty of 1821. It is understood that the Government is "favorably disposed," and that the result of the trial in their case will be a release.

It is stated that Alfrado Laborde has not been able to prove his American citizenship.

A BIG JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Articles to the Value of $25,000 Stolen in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—W. B. McConville, a jeweler, doing business ot 372 Broad Street, notified the police this evening that burglars had entered his apartments on the second floor of the building at that address, his store being located on the street floor, and stolen jewelry valued at $25,000.

He says the jewelry was in a strong box about the size of a traveling trunk. The box was in his bedroom. He said it contained 200 solid gold watches. They were of the best movements and of the highest value. Some of the movements were worth $100 outside of the cases. The burglars also took a large number of filled watches of cheaper make, seven dozen solitaire diamond rings, the average value of which was $50 apiece; ten pairs of diamond earrings, a large number of gentleman's diamond scarf pins, about three dozen of loose diamonds, a number of large diamond rings, between three and four dozen gold watch chains, and a large amount of miscellaneous stuff.

The box from which these things were taken was made of iron and wood. It was steel bound and had a big padlock securing the lid. The apartments were entered by means of skeleton keys. The box was lifted upon a bed so that the noise would be deadened. Then while Mr. McConville was in the store and his wife was out driving the lock was broken off and the stuff stolen. The thieves made their escape as they entered, through the door in the private hallway.

RUMORS OF AN ELOPEMENT.

Jennie Eckert of Highland Village Is Still Missing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 5.—The mysterious disappearance of Miss Jennie Eckert continues to excite the villagers at Highland. No trace of her has been obtained, although all her relatives and friends for miles around have been communicated with.

The fact that Miss Eckert's brother-in-law, Frank Van Aiken, of this city, is also missing is used as a hinge for rumor to hang suspicion on, but there is no proof of collusion between the couple. Van Aiken went to New York to work three weeks ago, and his wife went to the home of her father, Duane Eckert, in Highland. Sunday Van Aiken was seen in Poughkeepsie, and that night Jennie Eckert left home to sing in the choir of the Methodist Church, but did not do so, and has not since been seen.

Van Aiken is not at the home of his sister in New York, where he was supposed to be stopping.

ARMENIAN FUNDS STOLEN.

The Agent of the Rev. Mr. Andrus Murdered and Robbed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 5.—Several months ago, in response to the appeal of the Rev. A. N. Andrus, a missionary of Diarbekir, Turkey, the sum of $900 was raised in this city for the aid of suffering Armenia.

Word was received here to-day that on the morning of Saturday, March 6, six Moslems entered the yard of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Sert, and, after murdering Khowaga Yasuf Yoman of Mardin, agent of the Rev. Mr. Andrus, stole the entire sum. All the murderers were caught and have confessed, but the money has not been returned.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Georgia Is in Possession of the Northeastern, and It May Be Sold at Auction.

GOVERNOR TO BE AUCTIONEER

No Agreement Yet Reached Regarding Christian Endeavor Rates to San Francisco—Annual Meeting of The Lake Shore Road.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—The State of Georgia is to-day in possession of the Northeastern Railroad, and unless the receivers of that concern can raise sufficient money by noon to-morrow to pay what is due, Gov. Atkinson will auction it off to the highest bidders.

The road was placed in the hands of a receiver by a petition from T. P. Riley, receiver of the State Savings Bank. In the petition it was shown that the road owed a large sum of money to the bank which was overdue. The receivers were appointed, and have been managing the property since, but they have thus far failed to secure sufficient funds to meet their obligations.

W. S. Witham went to New York several days ago with a view to getting money, and he has telegraphed the Governor to-day that he expects to succeed. He has very little time, however, in which to act, and if the funds do not appear at noon to-morrow the unusual spectacle of a Governor auctioneering a railroad will be presented during the latter part of the week.

NO RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Arkansas Bill Creating One Killed in the State Senate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—The Arkansas State Senate at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, by a vote of 16 to 14 defeated the Jones-Amacker Railroad Commission bill. Their action has surprised Gov. Jones, who convened the Legislature in extraordinary session April 26 for the express purpose of passing the very bill which the Senate to-day killed. When asked to-night what he thought of the action of the Senate Gov. Jones said:

"It has stunned me. I did not expect it. The Senate has made a grave blunder. The passage of such a law was demanded by our last State platform, and the failure to carry out our promises to the people will in my judgment injure the party with the people."

Col. J. N. Smithee, editor of The Arkansas Gazette, the free-silver organ of the State, said: "There is no question but that the Senate has committed a grave blunder, and it will politically kill every man who voted against the bill. The bill hung fire for seven weeks at the last session, and largely attended meetings were held in every county in the State during the recess, and many of the Senators who opposed the measure before last session were asked to resign or vote for a commission bill. Charges that the railroad lobby bought the majority before the convening of the Legislature last January are openly made here to-night, and it is needless to say the sixteen men who voted against what the people believe were their interests had better move out of the State, because 'peace will cease to abide with them hereafter.'"

The press of the State, all of it, will oppose them. Dispatches reaching here to-night from Springdale, the home of Senator Wilson, and from Lonoke, the home of Senator Grunberry, two strong opponents of the bill, say they are to be burned in effigy at once.

THE LAKE SHORE EARNINGS.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Held in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—At the annual meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stockholders, held this morning, the Board of Directors submitted its twenty-seventh annual report. The report included the operations during the fiscal year which ended Dec. 31, 1896.

The total length of road operated by the company during the year was 1,439 miles. The capital stock of the company has remained unchanged since 1871. It is $50,000,000. The total earnings during the year amounted to $20,193,957, as against $21,016,035 in 1895. Of the 1896 earnings, $13,089,041 were earned from freight, $4,520,045 from passengers, $1,415,553 from mails, $552,406 from express, and $416,910 from all other sources. The net earnings in 1896 were $6,467,802. Decrease in gross earnings was $822,077—31 per cent.; decrease in operating expenses and taxes, $482,065—5.78 per cent., and the increase in net earnings $19,875—31 per cent.

The surplus earnings equal $6.11 per share of stock. Paid dividends, 6 per cent., $2,967,990. Surplus earnings to credit income account, $54,410. The 1896 income account shows a balance of $11,535,220 to its credit. The assets and liabilities balance at $108,706,734.

William K. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, Hamilton McK. Twombly, New York; and Charles M. Reed, Erie, Penn., were re-elected directors. A resolution was adopted assenting to the leasing of the Swan Creek, the Northern Central Michigan, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Companies by the Lake Shore. William K. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt attended the meeting, but Chauncey M. Depew did not.

The annual report of the Mahoning Railway Company, an adjunct to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, shows 50.20 miles of track and liabilities balance at $3,794,339. A 10 per cent. dividend was paid on common stock.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—The annual meeting of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company was held this morning. All the directors of last year were re-elected, with the following officers: Chairman of the Board—W. K. Vanderbilt of New York; President—S. R. Calloway of Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer—Allyn Cox of New York. The gross earnings for 1895 were $5,587,706, as follows: Freight, $4,689,096; passenger, $804,914; express, $57,697; mail, $29,120; miscellaneous, $6,937. The net earnings were $883,415.

Christian Endeavor Rates.

CHICAGO, May 5.—No agreement has been reached by the Western roads regarding Christian Endeavor rates. When the matter was up at to-day's meeting the Chairman ruled that all the roads parties to the old agreement would have to give their consents to the proposed changes in the original plan before any agreement could be held to be effective. The roads were not all represented at the meeting, and of those who were present some withheld their votes.

Elnathan Sweet, Receiver.

TROY, N. Y., May 5.—Justice Fursman has appointed Elnathan Sweet receiver of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William V. V. Reynolds. By the order Pell W. Foster is made trustee for the bondholders, a surety of $50,000 being required.

The Union Pacific Meeting.

BOSTON, May 5.—The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company was held in the offices of the company to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

Exhorter Johnson Hanged.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 5.—Jacob S. Johnson, the former Methodist exhorter, was hanged in the County Jail here to-day for the murder of Annie Beekman, or Rogers, on Sept. 14, 1895. Johnson protested his innocence to the last. Next week Elmer Clawson, the nineteen-year-old boy murderer of his employer, Harry Hodgett, will be hanged on the same scaffold.

Mason to Illinois Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Mason of Illinois issued a notice to-day that sent a chill over the officeseekers from Illinois. He will not go to the White House any more in the immediate future in quest of elusive Consular and other offices, but will engage in a profound study of the Tariff bill.

LEGAL NOTES.

POWER TO CHANGE ALIMONY IN SEPARATION SUITS.—In an action brought by Catherine L. Tonges for a separation from her husband, John H. Tonges, the only controverted question related to the amount of alimony which should be decreed. In the original judgment made in the case, in November, 1894, the court directed that the plaintiff should have the right to move for an increase of her allowance of alimony in case her mother died, or if a change should occur in the pecuniary circumstances of her husband. Two years later the wife secured a modification of the provisions in respect to alimony for the support and maintenance of herself and children, slightly increasing the amount. Both parties appealed from the order, the wife claiming the increase was too small, and the husband contending that the court was without power to make the decree. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Hatch, has affirmed the order below, deciding that the court had the power in 1894 to make the direction in reference to an increase of alimony; that in a separation action alimony stands upon a different basis from what it does in an action to dissolve a marriage, and as the marriage tie is not severed by a separation the provision for alimony is at all times the subject of equitable protection and control. The Court holds that the amendment made in 1895 to Section 1,771 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing either party to an action for a separation to move the Court to amend, vary, or modify the decree, constitutes remedial legislation and should be liberally construed. It was not necessary, Justice Hatch says, to determine whether such an amendment has a retroactive effect upon decrees of separation granted before its passage, but it may be considered that, as the obligation to support and maintain is a continuing one, the amendment operates upon the subject as it finds it, and, finding it existing, the provisions of the amendment become immediately applicable to a decree of separation in the same manner and to the same extent as any other change in a law, operative upon individual rights.

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ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE OF ESTATE.—Harvey Randall, who resided in Washington County, N. Y., died seven years ago, intestate, leaving as his next of kin two brothers, one of whom, Caleb Randall, was well acquainted with the decedent's affairs, and five sisters, two of whom, Jane and Sarah, had resided in Michigan for a long time, and knew but little about the property left by their deceased brother, which amounted to nearly $70,000, mostly personal estate. Jane and Sarah, who were well advanced in years, came East a few months after their brother's death, and Caleb, who had been appointed administrator, induced them to transfer to him their shares, one for $5,500, and the other for $6,000. On an accounting before the Surrogate, the two sisters attacked the validity of the assignments made by them, claiming that they were procured by fraud and the false representation by Caleb that their brother's property was worth but $38,500. The Surrogate found that these allegations were true; and by his decree, without formally setting aside the assignments, ignored them and required Caleb Randall, as administrator, to account upon the same basis as if they had not been made; but he credited the amount of the consideration recited in the respective assignments as of the date when the money was paid. The Surrogate's decree, on appeal by Caleb Randall's administrator, he having meantime died, was affirmed by the General Term, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that when the validity of the assignment was attacked on the ground that it was procured by fraud, a question was presented requiring for its determination the general power of a court of equity. The Surrogate had no power to try the controversy in such a case, or direct payment to either party until the claim had been settled in the proper tribunal.

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INVALID RECORD OF ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.—A judgment in favor of Mary Jane Armstrong, as assignee of a mortgage, against Edward Coombs, to foreclose it, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. The case presents some singular features. The mortgage was executed on May 10, 1889, by James M. Tucker to Joseph Wood. On March 1, 1890, Wood assigned to Mary Jane Wood, but that assignment was not recorded until May 15, 1891. On Sept. 10, 1890, Wood assigned the same bond and mortgage to Charles E. Coyle and John Cunningham, and they, on May 7, 1891, assigned to plaintiff, the assignment being recorded on May 12. On April 28, 1891, Tucker, the mortgagor, conveyed the premises, subject to the mortgage, to defendant, Coombs, the deed being recorded Sept. 23, 1891. On Sept. 1, 1891, Coombs paid the mortgage to Mary Jane Wood. It appeared that the assignment to Coyle and Cunningham was acknowledged by Wood before Cunningham, one of the assignees, as Notary Public. The Court holds by Justice Merwin, that that assignment, acknowledged by the holder before one of the assignees, was a nullity; the instrument, although in fact recorded, was not legally entitled to be recorded, and did not constitute constructive notice of its existence; and plaintiff, claiming under such assignees, being presumed to have examined the assignment to her assignors, was not a bona fide purchaser, as against a person to whom the holder had assigned the same bond and mortgage, for value, by an assignment made prior, but recorded subsequently to the assignment whose acknowledgment was thus invalid. In such a case the fact that through the fraud of her assignors the holder of the prior assignment had not possession of the bond and mortgage did not affect the right of the mortgagor to pay to her the amount thereby secured to be paid.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—On the appeal of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County from the Supreme Court's denial of its application for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Controller of Brooklyn to pay it 15 per cent. of the $1,046,797 received by him from the Excise Commissioners of that city for the year ending May 1, 1896, the Court of Appeals, in its decision directing an affirmance, construes the provisions of Section 14 of Article VIII. of the new Constitution, that "payments by counties, cities, towns, and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support, and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required, by the Legislature." In an opinion by Chief Judge Andrews, it was held that these provisions were intended as a limitation upon the future power of the Legislature to command the appropriation of moneys by localities for the support of private charitable institutions, and to confine its power to authorizing localities to make appropriations for that purpose, should they see fit to do so. The article did not, however, abrogate mandatory provisions of that character in existing statutes. Courts will not compel the payment of public moneys to a private corporation, under an appropriation made for a special and limited public purpose, where the application to such purpose has become impossible and the consideration for the appropriation has failed.

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A Cow Case.—While William G. Gulliver was riding along a highway in New Jersey his horse stumbled over a chain by which a cow on one side of the road was fastened to a stake, on the other, drawn taut by the cow, and thus raised from the ground. In his action in the Supreme Court in this city against Charles E. Blauvelt, the owner of the cow, to recover for the injury to the horse, Mr. Gulliver secured a verdict in his favor. On Mr. Blauvelt's appeal, which was transferred to the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, the judgment was affirmed in an opinion by Justice Cullen, the court holding that a good cause of action was shown against the owner of the cow, by whom the cow was thus secured. While in the absence of any statutory inhibition, the presence of an unattended domestic animal on a highway may not be unlawful, yet its owner, the court says, has no right to so secure it as to obstruct the highway. The cow being the property of the defendant, it might be presumed that she was placed upon the highway for his benefit and on his account, and consequently, notwithstanding the denial of two interested witnesses that the defendant was responsible for the fact that the cow was thus fastened at the side of the highway, the question whether this was so or not was one to be decided by the jury.

Is your Brain Tired.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. D.

WANAMAKER'S

NEW MILLINERY

First showing of Summer Hats in the Golden Salon. The advance guard of Paris styles. Scores of handsome bits of Headwear—many of the styles copied from Hats seen at the great social event of the French capital—the Concourse Hippique.

DRESS GOODS

Unusual selling of Dress Stuffs these May days. No wonder. Recent and liberal reductions on a large number of seasonable and popular fabrics, an unmatched stock, are the magnets.

Among the bargains are—
Paris Novelties,
Wool Suitings,
Linen Novelties,
Colored Grenadines,
Cottons.

All this season's goods. Immense varieties. Extraordinary bargains.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED DRESSES

A fourth off Tuesday's low prices. This applies to every Imported Dress in this stock.

Model Dresses,
Tailor-made Suits.

The Model Dresses were recently reduced one-half. Now, a fourth off the half. Only one of a kind. Handsomes Costumes made by the best dressmakers of Europe.

The Tailor-made Suits, a complete assortment of sizes and colors. Chic styles, handsomely finished. Priced at dollars below what other importers count them worth. Now a fourth off our own little prices.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS

Thirty-nine cases opened the past two days. Part of the big purchase told of a few days ago.

50c, 75c, $1

for Shirt Waists that in the regular way sell at half more—many double.

In the lots just opened are some very attractive Waists of plain and figured Dimities and Scotch Plaid Madras—first shown to-day.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Broken lots—all sizes but not in any one style: Thus, $1.50 for a Sweater that has been fairly priced $3.75 or $5. All wool. A variety of colors. Plain and fancy.

"WANAMAKER" ICE CREAM FREEZER

No guesswork about any article bearing this trade-mark. Must be good to get us to adopt them.

2 TO 14 QTS., $1.50 TO $6.

Pails made of best Virginia cedar, electric welded wire hoops. All inside parts coated with pure block tin.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE

The blood of the finest Lake Erie grapes—carefully selected. Pure, delicious. Free from alcohol.

In quart bottles, 50c, $5.50 a doz.
In pint bottles, 25c, $2.75 a doz.
In half pint bottles, 15c, $1.75 a doz.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
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SERIOUS DAMAGE TO A BRIDGE.

A Derrick Boom on a Train Almost Destroys a Newark Structure.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—The Market Street Bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad was badly damaged by a big derrick on a freight car this morning, and traffic was delayed. The derrick was being transferred from its old station on the meadows to New Brunswick. As the train was crossing the bridge the heavy boom of the derrick, a timber 12 by 12 inches, swung free and struck the standard at the Harrison end of the bridge. The iron was whipped from its foundation and anchorage and thrown from the bridge. The train fell about thirty feet before it could be stopped, and for that distance the breaking of the standards and braces tore the bridge from its masonry foundation. Great cast and wrought iron posts were snapped in two, and the braces were bent as though they were of pasteboard.

UNSATISFACTORY WAR HISTORY.

Grand Army Committee Thinks Certain Schoolbooks Need Revision.

ALBANY, May 5.—The Committee on School Histories appointed by State G. A. R. Commander Graham to examine the alleged objectionable matter found in school histories in use in this State so far as they relate to the civil war, and to make recommendations in the premises has reported. It says:

"We do not find in any school history in use in this State a fair statement of the cause of the war. This question appears to your committee to be the first that presents itself to a student wishing to obtain a correct understanding of that great conflict.

"We are compelled to report that in our opinion, the history of the civil war should be rewritten for use in the schools in this State. We further suggest that the sufficiency and adaptability of a school history should be under the control of proper State authority."

An Insurance Man Attempts Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—J. E. O'Meara, assistant cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company's branch office here, shot himself in the office this morning. The bullet missed his heart and he will recover. He had just returned from a vacation.

BROOKLYN WINS A GAME

Home Team Scored First, but the Orioles Tied the Score in the Third Inning.

NEW YORKS DID NOT PLAY

Cincinnati, Boston, Louisville, and St. Louis Winners in Yesterday's Games—No Game at Washington, but Two at Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	7	2	.778
Philadelphia	8	3	.727
Louisville	6	3	.667
Pittsburg	5	3	.625
New York	4	5	.444
Cleveland	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	4	7	.364
Chicago	3	7	.300
Boston	3	7	.300
Washington	2	7	.222

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 3.
At Washington—No game; wet grounds.
At Cleveland—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
At Pittsburg—Louisville, 10; Pittsburg, 8.
At Pittsburg, Second Game.—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 2.
At Chicago—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 7.

To-day's Games.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The final game of the series between Baltimore and Brooklyn was played yesterday. From the Brooklyn rooters' viewpoint it was the best of the three. Superb pitching by Kennedy, brilliant work by the fielders, and an ability to hit Pond at opportune moments contributed to a victory for the Brooklyn team.

It was an ideal day for baseball, and the grounds were in excellent condition. Of the 5,000 persons who filled the grand stand and bleachers, about one-half were women.

Both teams played to win, and fielded their positions splendidly.

The heavy-hitting Orioles could only land five times on Kennedy's curves, and had it not been for Shindle's error in the ninth, the one run scored by Baltimore in that inning would not have been made.

Brooklyn scored the first run in the second inning. Lachance drove an easy bounder to Reitz, who assisted Doyle in making it an out. Canavan sent a long fly to Kelley, who gobbled it up. Smith drove a single over second base that Reitz almost got. Grim sent another single over Reitz's head, and Smith speeded away to third. Jennings fell down on Kennedy's slashing low drive. He threw the ball to Reitz while on the ground, but Grim was safe, and Smith had trotted across the plate. Griffin sent a nice easy one straight to Kelley, and the side was out.

Baltimore scored twice in the following inning. Reitz was first man up. He went out to Lachance on a sizzling grounder. Robinson singled on a low drive past third. Kennedy could not find the plate, and Pond went to first on balls. Robinson trotted down to second. Quinn's smashing hit to right centre for two bases scored Robinson and Pond. Quinn was put out by Shindle, and Keeler went out on a pop fly to Griffin.

Brooklyn tied the score in her half of the third. Jones went to first on balls. Anderson's single to centre landed Jones on third. Reitz stopped Shindle's high bounder over Pond's head, forcing Anderson out. Jones scored during the play. Lachance popped an easy one to Kelley and Canavan went out, Pond to Doyle. The score remained a tie until the seventh, when the Brooklyns piled up three runs.

Grim singled. Kelley made a sacrifice hit and Grim went to second. Griffin got first on balls. Jones singled and pushed Griffin and Grim up a base. Anderson's single forced Grim out. Griffin scored. Jones went to third and Anderson scored. Jones scored on Shindle's single. Lachance went out on a pop fly to right. Shindle's inexcusable error in the ninth let Baltimore score.

Anderson had missed Quinn's fly, and Quinn reached second. Keeler went out on a fly. Jennings sent an easy grounder to Shindle, who muffed it, and Quinn scored.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Jones, rf	2	2	0	1	0
Anderson, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
L'Chance, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Canavan, 2b	0	0	5	0	0
Smith, ss	1	2	0	5	0
Grim, c	0	2	6	3	0
Kennedy, p	0	1	1	2	1
Total	5	12	27	12	3

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinn, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Reitz, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Robinson, c	1	1	1	0	0
Pond, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	5	24	7	1

*McGraw batted for Pond in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Brooklyn	0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 .—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Anderson. First base on balls—Kennedy, 1; Pond, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Pond, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 2. Sacrifice hit—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Cincinnati, 8. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Dammann and Peitz. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 0. Umpires—Messrs. McDermott and McDonald.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 .—7
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Boston, 14; Philadelphia, 13. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Ganzel; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Errors—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0 4 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—8
Louisville	1 4 1 1 0 0 3 0 0—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Louisville, 12. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hughey, Hastings, Hawley, and Merritt; Louisville, Hemming, Cunningham, and Wilson. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 .—3
Louisville	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Sugden; Louisville, Hill and Wilson. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
St. Louis	1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 3—9

Earned Runs—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 6. Base hits—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 18. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Kittridge; St. Louis, Donohue and McFarland. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 3. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Atlantic League Games.

AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 .—8

Batteries—Sechrist, Newton and Snyder; Schmidt and Foster.

AT READING.

Reading	3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—6
Hartford	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4

Batteries—Delaney and Barckley; Bower and Roach.

AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster	0 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 2—8
Paterson	3 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 1—9

Batteries—Dolan and Roth; Viau and Westlake.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Newark	1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—5

Batteries—Jordan, F. Schaub, and Fox; Carrick, Hodge, and A. Rothfus.

Eastern League Games.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4—6
Syracuse	0 1 2 0 5 0 0 0 .—8

Batteries—Roach, E. Smith, and Gonding; Mason, Lampe, and Shaw.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield	2 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8
Toronto	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Batteries—Coughlin and Duncan; Williams and Bacon.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4
Buffalo	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Egan and Dixon; Wadsworth and Urquehart. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT SCRANTON.

Scranton	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Rochester	0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 1—7

Batteries—Gillen and Boyd; Herndon and Patterson.

College Games.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

Brown	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Harvard	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Brady and Duane; Paine and Scannell.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	6 0 0 0 2 5 1 0—14
Dickinson	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Batteries—Ritchie and Hoefler; Williams and Bandenburger.

AT PRINCETON.

Princeton	0 1 0 5 1 1 0 1 2—11
Lehigh	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—4

Batteries—Kafer and Altman; Carman and White.

AT ANDOVER.

Phillips Andover	0 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 0—6
Yale, 1900	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Batteries—Stevenson and Waddell; Dunn, Whittlesley, and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Justin.

AT NEW HAVEN.

Yale	3 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0—8
Lafayette	0 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 .—11

Batteries—Feary, Mauilin, and Bartlett; Nevins and Barclay.

AT HANOVER, N. H.

Dartmouth	1 0 3 0 0 3 0 4 .—11
Vermont	0 1 2 0 3 1 1 2 0—10

Batteries—Conway, Tabor, and Drew; Miner and Agon.

AT AMHERST.

Williams	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 .—4
Amherst	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3

Batteries—Plunkett and Ross; Boyden and Sullivan.

AT EXETER, N. H.—Colby, 5; Phillips-Exeter, 3.

Western League Games.

Detroit, 8; Columbus, 7.
St. Paul, 8; Kansas City, 7.
Grand Rapids, 8; Indianapolis, 4.
Minneapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 3.

Some Other Games.

AT NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Pawtucket, 9; New Bedford, 6.
AT PORTLAND, Me.—Portland, 8; Bates, 3.
AT TAUNTON, Mass.—Brockton, 2; Taunton, 1.

YALE TEAM WON THE MATCH.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club Defeated by the University Men.

The Yale University golfers yesterday wiped out their defeat of last Saturday by the Staten Island Cricket Club by an excellent victory over the team of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn. The match was the last the Yale boys will play until they meet four other colleges next week on the links of Ardsley Casino, near Dobbs Ferry. The teams consisted of seven men each and were as follows, with scores:

YALE.	Holes.	DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.
Roderick Terry, Jr.	0	A. L. Norris	6
W. B. Smith	0	J. H. Merritt	1
John Reid, Jr.	7	W. B. Crittenden	0
S. A. Smith	0	Daniel Chauncey	3
H. T. Kneeland, Jr.	7	J. C. Powers	0
Craig Colgate	1	W. K. Fowler	0
F. M. Wilson	0	C. F. Grant	2
Total	15	Total	6

Some of the best scores by strokes are:

John Reid, Jr.	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	4—44
	6	4	4	5	5	4	5	8	4—42
Total									86
Roderick Terry, Jr.	4	7	5	4	5	5	4	5	6—48
	7	7	5	5	6	4	6	7	6—53
Total									96
S. A. Smith	5	4	10	5	5	6	5	7	5—52
	6	3	5	4	4	5	5	6	4—47
Total									99
Craig Colgate	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	6	5—49
	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	5	5—43
Total									92
A. L. Norris	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	4—47
	5	4	6	5	4	5	6	5	4—44
Total									91
W. B. Crittenden	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5—48
	5	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	5—47
Total									95
D. Chauncey	6	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	5—47
	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	4—44
Total									91

THE HARLEM REGATTA.

A Plan for Yale to Row Pennsylvania and Columbia.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—Although Yale will row with Harvard and Cornell only in a 'Varsity contest this year, a plan is on foot to arrange a race in which Yale will come together with the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia in the Harlem regatta, in New York, on Decoration Day.

Yale has received an invitation to send down her second crew, and the proposition is being seriously considered by the navy management.

Columbia has entered her crew already, and the University of Pennsylvania has announced that she would allow her eight to enter.

CHICAGO'S RIOT SUITS.

A New York Company Brings an Action for Loss of Property.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The first of a large number of damage suits brought against the city by persons whose property was injured during the riotous period of the famous Pullman strike came to trial this afternoon in Judge Adams's court.

The case is that of the Manhattan Cement Company of New York vs. the City of Chicago. On July 6, 1894, this concern had two caloads of cement destroyed on the Pan Handle tracks, near Forty-ninth Street. There were many spectators. Attorney George Willard is conducting the prosecution.

The case is a test, which will most likely be carried to the Supreme Court, whichever side is victorious before the lower tribunal. With the city a vast amount of money is at stake.

THIRTEEN HAPPY DOCTORS.

Acquitted on Charges Brought by Fellow-Practitioners.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5.—At the trial of the thirteen physicians charged with the serious offense of having their names and pictures in the newspapers, a change in the interpretation of the rules governing professional actions and ethics was practically agreed upon.

The first three to be tried were Drs. Pinckney, Nicholson, and McRae, who recently performed an operation on an imbecile child, which resulted in the restoration of mental vigor and intelligence. They cut open the top of her head, lifted the scalp, propped it up with tiny silver pillars, and thus permitted the brain to expand. The announcement of the complete success of the operation came at about the same time that the physicians were arraigned, and they were treated as heroes rather than as culprits.

They proved conclusively that they could not prevent the newspapers from printing their names and pictures, and in very warm language denounced their fellow-practitioners who had brought the charges. The fight finally grew so warm that the complainants wanted to withdraw their complaint, but to this the accused would not consent, and the trial was forced. The charges, however, could not be sustained, and the thirteen went their way rejoicing.

STATE DISPENSARY PRACTICES.

More Queer Stories About the South Carolina Institution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5.—Contrary to expectations no dispensary arrests were made to-day, the Attorney General holding back, it is understood, until some more necessary affidavits are obtained. He had a number of sworn statements in hand this morning, which, when he was prevailed upon to give them out for publication, went to show that shocking irregularities have been practiced.

C. J. Lynch, a bookkeeper connected with the institution, and others swear that during February Chief Clerk Scruggs entered the contraband room, where liquors seized are stored, and took out several boxes of cigars and four cans of peaches, the contents of the now famous Beckrogo trunk. Entrance was obtained, he further states, by means of a "hocus pocus key." Scruggs admits having taken the articles mentioned and distributed them among the employes, but denies having used a false key, saying that he was admitted by the keeper of the room, and pleading that he did only what was common practice, it being customary for such articles (other than liquors) when sent in with seizures of whisky to be appropriated. Both Commissioners Mixson and Gaston did it, he says.

The affair looks ugly for the parties involved, every one seeming anxious to tell all he knows to clear himself. Interest is now centred upon the Scruggs "Hocus Pocus key," which is a new and unexpected feature. Ex-Commissioner Gaston paid $1, it appears, for the Beckrogo wedding shoes. The Attorney General says he will make arrests to-morrow if he can get things ready.

JOCKEY SIMS'S GOOD FINISH

He Piloted Rifle to Victory at Aqueduct When the Horse Was Ready to Quit.

TALK OF THE METROPOLITAN

Race-goers Are Chiefly Interested in the Event of Saturday at Morris Park—Good News of Requital—A Fine Field Promised.

There was a decided falling off in the attendance at Aqueduct yesterday, as compared with the first two days of the week. The weather and track conditions were all that could be desired but the fields in the majority of the races were rather small, and did not promise good chances for speculation.

Frank D. Beard, the crack whip of Brooklyn, and W. C. Hayes, the gentleman rider, who carried off some of the honors at the Meadowbrook Steeplechase meeting last Saturday, were present.

The one thing talked of at the track yesterday was the Metropolitan Handicap, which is to be ran at Morris Park on Saturday. The race will undoubtedly be an interesting one, with a fair-sized field. The horses entered are of much higher class that last year's field, and at least eight will face the starter. The work of Requital, who will carry top weight and probably be piloted by Griffin, was discussed at length. Reports from Morris Park, whither he was removed Monday, indicate that he is in grand shape. Many were eager to hear about Handspring's work, but nothing much of his ability to go will be known until to-day, when it is likely he will be sent the Handicap distance.

Louis Berte came down from Morris Park yesterday morning, and was kept busy most of the afternoon between races at Aqueduct yesterday, telling of what he saw First Mate, Bromley & Co.'s candidate, do. First Mate was sent out with 119 pounds up, his weight in Saturday's race, and went a mile in 1:46. Game old Sir Walter was not pressed out in his work, and went a mile in 1:50.

Sims was in winning form at Aqueduct yesterday, and landed two of his mounts first past the wire. His finishes in both races were clever exhibitions of horsemanship, for in both cases it was the jockey rather than the horse that won. His finish on Rifle in the fifth race was one of the best seen at the meeting, for when it came to a fight at the end, the faint-hearted colt wanted to quit, and was kept going long enough to win by a neck, only after Sims had given him a severe shaking up.

Rifle could not have been well thought of, for his price receded from 6 to 5 to 2 to 1, and only place money was sought after by the Dwyer commissioners in the betting ring. Mistral was heavily played, but Hewitt, who rode her, seemed to have fallen into a sleep at the finish, and she finished half a length behind Rifle.

Hamilton, too, hardly seemed to know what to do on Leedsville, in the fourth race, but if he could have heard "Dave" Gideon calling from the stand for him to come on, he might have taken his mount to the front in time to win. Parmesan beat Leedsville a length, and in doing so beat Mr. Gideon out of a lot of money, for he had backed Leedsville for a snug sum.

Petrel, one of "Jack" Joyner's "good things," landed the money in the second race, but only by the narrow margin of a head. Petrel opened at 6 to 1, but was backed down to 3 to 1, and up to the last jump it looked as if he would be beaten. Powers shook him up just in time to beat Premier by the shortest of heads.

The running of the other races is told of herewith in the summaries:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56¼.
1—Money Spinner, W. Lakeland's b. f., by Lovegold, or Gallantry-Medussa, 111 pounds, to 5 to 6.....(Sims)
2—Sly-Fox, F. Regan's ch. c., 114, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sherrer)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 103, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)
Judge Wardell, 111, 30 to 1, (Powers,) and Harper, 106, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.
1—Petrel, A. J. Joyner's b. c., by The Bard-White Squall, 3 years, 88 pounds, 3 to 1 and out.....(Powers)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 116, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Lambent, M. Clancey's br. f., 4, 101, 8 to 1.....(Dean)
Flamen, 103, 40 to 1, (Hewitt;) Langdon, 107, 4 to 1, (Sherrer;) Dalgretti, 106, 30 to 1, (Maher,) and *Captain T., 107, 10 to 1, (Moser,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.
*Broke down.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56¼.
1—Juliana, M. A. Healey's br. f., by Tristan-Lizzie Pickwick, 95 pounds, 5 to 4 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Water Crest, Robert Boyle's b. c., 95, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Genard, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 108½, 6 to 1.....(Littlefield)
Ella Daly, 93, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Basil, 95, 6 to 1, (Powers;) May Behman, 101, 3 to 1, (Harris;) Prince Aukland, 104, 12 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Maid of Richfield, 107, 30 to 1, (Neumyer,) and Arista, 95, 30 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have have not won $500; selling allowances. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.
1—Parmesan, Ruby Stable's b. c., by Britannic-Cheese Straw, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sherrer)
2—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 108 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Hamilton)
3—Ben Ronald, W. Cloyd & Co.'s br. g., 110, 20 to 1.....(Maher)
Knight of the Garter, 110, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Friendship, 101, 6 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished as named.
Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1896 or 1897; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.
1—Rifle, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., by Maxim-Napa, 3 years, 112 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 3...(Sims)
2—Mistral, E. M. Wise's b. m., 6, 111, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hewitt)
3—X Ray, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 108, 12 to 1.....(Sherrer)
Templestowe, 92, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tappan, 111, 40 to 1, (Wapshire;) Ray S., 113, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Satanella, 114, 15 to 1, (Harrison;) McIntyre, 110, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Destiny, 106, 20 to 1, (Powell;) Estella A., 92, 30 to 1, (Dean;) Chat, 112, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Prepicament, 107, 40 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won. Five furlongs. Oviatt, Surmount, and Brentwood, 112 pounds each; Sweet Sound, Tofano, and Bardella, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400. One mile. Arabian, Passover, and Parmesan, 116 pounds each; Furseproud, Our Johnny, and Kinnikinic, 109 each; Squan, 100; Mahoney, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. About seven furlongs. Premier, 123 pounds; Marsian, 120; Tinga, 119; Dolando, 110; Emotional, 101; Kinnikinic, 98; Trayline, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Five furlongs. Torstenson and Glenoine, 112 pounds each; Percy F., 100; Ma Petite, 99; Ionia, 95; Orthos, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong. Premier and Declare, 110 pounds each; Volley, 107; Fus Kitty, 103.

Dates for Westchester Races.

ALBANY, May 5.—The State Racing Commission filed a certificate with the Secretary of State to-day giving the Westchester Racing Association permission to hold race meetings on May 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29; Oct. 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, and Nov. 2.

RACES AT NASHVILLE.

Brilliant Contest in the Handicap—Track Fast.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5.—The racing at Cumberland Park to-day was attended by 2,500 people. The contest in the handicap was one of the most brilliant events ever seen in this city. Buck Massie won in a driving finish by a head. The track was fast, and the weather was good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Ma Angeline, 103 pounds, (Warren,) 5 to 1, won; Randazzo, 106, (F. Williams,) 5 to 1, second; Swing, 113, (Clayton,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Florida Rose, Katie Rutherford, Florense, Amphitrite, Bailey, Udah, and W. W. Hamilton also ran. No place, Randazzo.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Gaston, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, won; Gustave Cook, 113, (J. Taber,) 5 to 2, second; Fift, 95, (Songer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Command, Inconstancy, Robair, R. Q. Ban, Lucy Overton, and Cash Bearer also ran. Cook, even, place.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs, Gerst Handicap, $800. Buck Massie, 125 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 5, won; White Frost, 100, (Songer,) 8 to 5, second; Paul Griggs, 102, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Honor and Bill Ellison also ran. White Frost, 1 to 2, place.

FOURTH RACE.—Half mile. Pearl, 105 pounds, (Songer,) 6 to 5, won; Onette, 105, (Lawrence,) 8 to 1, second; Esmeralda, 105, (Hickey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Mrs. Maloney, Merry Tudor, and Opelika also ran. Onette, 2 to 1, place.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lady Dolefui, 101 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 1, won; Lexington Pirate, 105, (Murray,) 4 to 5, second; Pete Kitchen, 104, (J. Thornton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Trilby, Domingo, Al Kyrls, and Peter Hill also ran. No place Pirate.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mamie Callan, 109 pounds, (Hirsch,) even, won; Ajalon, 102, (C. Johnson,) 6 to 1, second; W. C. T., 106, (F. Williams,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Serena, Harry Lee, Vankirkman, Appomattox, Glen Albyn, Wood King, and Julie D'Or also ran. Ajalon, 2 to 1, place.

Results at Newport.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 5.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Cynthia H., 100 pounds, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, won; Red, 105, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Asaph, 107, (J. Jackson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Harbinger, St. Pat, Col. Barrett, Katie L., and Cerro Gordo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Ella Rae, 105 pounds, (Nutt,) 2 to 1, won; Pure Gold, 105, (Bender,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Fairyland, 105, (J. Hill,) 1 to 2, third. Time—0:53¾. Onesante, Patty Whack, and Fanny Ponso also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Ollean, 99 pounds, (James,) 5 to 1, won; Ondague, 109, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Aimee Goodwin, 107, (W. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Rockwall, Kenston, and Nat P. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Fred Barr, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1, won; Nimrod, 110, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Uncle Simon, 106, (J. Jackson,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:20. Irby B., Let Fly, Ben Nalad, and La Salle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dan Rice, 108 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; The Doctor, 105, (Randall,) even and out, second; St. Raymond, 100, (Nutt,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Clinton Park and Elidad also ran.

At the Lexington Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5.—The racing here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. The Planter, 101 pounds, (Gardner,) 4 to 5, won; Munden, 103, (Bayless,) 3 to 1, second; The Iron Mistress, 102, (A. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21½. Elsie D., Aunt Belle, Duke of Montrose II., and Julie Clark also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Hickory Leaf, 101 pounds, (H. Williams,) 5 to 1, won; Humbug, 98, (Wilhite,) 3 to 1, second; Billy Arnold, (Steele,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:21½. John Cabot, Bob Curry, Rowland Duett, Julius Marks, and Tutt Martin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Parson, 109 pounds, (R. Isom,) even, won; Impecunious, 92, (Chenault,) 3 to 1, second; Adalid, 90, (Campbell,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:36. Landseer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Widower, 118 pounds, (Wilhite,) 1 to 2, won; Free Gold, 113, (J. Gardner,) 3 to 1, second; Hammon, 113, (Williams,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. May Lemar, 94 pounds, (Bibbs,) 6 to 1, won; Mary Adair, 94, (Campbell,) 8 to 1, second; Christobel, 96, (Wilhite,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00¾. Taffeta Silk, War Maiden, Princess, Revenue

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MADISON AVENUE CONTEST

Hearing by the State Railroad Commissioners of the Application to Change Motive Power.

NECESSARY CONSENTS FILED

But Opponents of the Metropolitan Company Claim Its System of Computation is Wrong—President Cole Seems to be Favorably Disposed.

The State Railroad Commissioners met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday morning and gave a public hearing in the matter of the application of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval by the board of the substitution for horse power of an underground current of electricity as a motive power on the Fourth and Madison Avenue Street Railroad.

Mr. Robinson for the applicants filed an affidavit of Peter J. Kelly, formerly a clerk in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, giving the total value of property along the route, exclusive of that owned by the city, at $84,234,080, and that of property owned by those whose consents have been obtained to the change of motive power at $44,858,650, or $2,741,310 more than the one-half required by law. From Forty-second Street to the Harlem, Mr. Robinson said, there are 830 individual owners of property in Madison Avenue, and of this number 513 have given consent. Upon this showing the formal consent of the board to the change is asked.

W. H. Page, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, opposed the application. He contended that the law of 1832, Chapter 93, provided that on this line no car or vehicle shall be propelled south of Fourteenth Street by other than horse power, and that this restriction has not been removed by any subsequent legislation. Mr. Page also quoted from Chapter 367, Laws of 1892, forbidding the construction or operation of any elevated or underground railway upon or under Madison Avenue unless the majority of the owners of property in number and value gave consent, and claimed that this law applied to the proposed road, as its operating power would be under ground.

President Cole said that all railroads are more or less underground.

Mr. Page raised the point that the applicant proposed to go ahead without the consent of the Board of Electrical Control and this was the attitude of a law-breaker. He further contended that the road runs past much city property, and the consent of the Park Commissioners is essential.

Mr. Robinson said he would concede that no application had been made to the Board of Electrical Control, the Park Board, or the Commissioners' Council for consent to the proposed change of motive power, but said that such application would be made if found to be necessary.

Mr. Page finally said that he proposed to show that the necessary consents have not been obtained; that the system upon which the applicants have calculated their consents is wrong.

W. C. Prull, representing an owner of property in Madison Avenue, opposed the application on the ground that the consents of one-half the property in lineal feet or in value, as required by law, have not been obtained.

President Cole read a letter from Marcus M. Marks, representing the Prospect Hill Taxpayers' Association, urging the Commissioners to grant the application.

J. Harsen Rhoades again appeared in opposition to the application and read a paper demanding that the applicant be required to pay the city adequate compensation for what he deemed a valuable franchise.

John M. Scribner replied that Mr. Rhoades apparently took this application to be one for a new franchise, instead of one merely for permission to change the motive power of an old road.

There will be another hearing in the case May 20.

THE REV. DR. RAINSFORD ILL.

He Has Gone to Hot Springs, Va., to Secure Relief from Gout.

An acute attack of gout has sent the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, to Hot Springs, Va. He left for that place yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Rainsford. He will be absent at least three weeks.

Dr. Rainsford's physician has urged him repeatedly to leave the city, but it was only within the last few days that he yielded to the suffering, which had become unbearable. The fact that he would leave was not announced to his congregation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Woman's Auxiliary Met and Re-elected Its Old Board of Officers for Another Year.

The Citizens' Union and general civil service reform were warmly indorsed at the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, which was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, 242 East Fifteenth Street. As a result of the meeting, it is probable that several of the women of the auxiliary will go to Albany this morning to appear at the hearing on the Civil Service Reform bill.

The officers of the auxiliary were all re-elected for another year, as follows: President—Mrs. William H. Schieffelin; Vice President—Mrs. C. R. Lowell; Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, and Executive Committee—Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. Lowell, and Mrs. Cowdin, ex-officio; Miss Morgan, Miss Schurz, Miss Whitney, and Miss Zimmerman.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford addressed the auxiliary, saying that the Citizens' Union movement was beyond the danger of becoming insignificant, as the Good Government movement had been. "We have had no non-partisan administration," said Dr. Rainsford, "worth speaking of. The present administration has been a great gain for good government." He also expressed his strong disfavor of giving valuable franchises to corporations without receiving adequate concessions in return. The fare on the street railways, he urged, should be reduced to 3 cents. J. R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, spoke in a general way of the advantages of good government.

MAD DOG IN A RESTAURANT.

Chased Into Sixth Avenue, It Has All the Room It Wants Until Killed by a Policeman.

A big Newfoundland dog, foaming at the mouth and apparently mad, tried to find shelter in a quick lunch restaurant at 426 Sixth Avenue, yesterday, when the place was filled with people from the shopping district taking luncheon. There was a general exit, including the waiters and cashier. Two men, bolder than the others, attacked the dog with chairs. The poor beast was looking for rest, not fight, and after knocking one of the men down he permitted the other to chase him into the street.

Down Sixth Avenue he ran, scattering people right and left from Twenty-ninth to Twenty-seventh Street, crossing the Avenue three or four times in that distance, and having all the room he wanted to move about in. Then he bolted into a dry goods store, where he met with as inhospitable a reception as he did in the restaurant.

Two Tenderloin detectives and a patrolman followed the dog into the store and began shooting—that is one detective and the patrolman began shooting while the other detective said "Shoo!" Accounts differ as to who killed the dog. Detective Walsh is sure that it was a bullet from his pistol that did the business, while the police blotter at the Thirtieth Street Station House credits the victory to Patrolman Gregg.

Anyway, four shots were fired before the dog was killed and business resumed its normal course. Though a mere pup, the Newfoundlander was as large and as vigorous as a sturdy calf. Too much meat from a fond owner, and not the weather, was the cause of all the trouble.

HOWARD POTTER'S WILL.

His Daughter-in-law, Cora Urquhart Potter, Cannot Inherit.

The will of Howard Potter, who died in London March 29, was filed by James Brown Potter in the Surrogate's office yesterday for probate. It cuts off Mr. Potter's daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, and all children born to her since Jan. 1, 1880, from participation in the estate.

The will is dated July 22, 1895. The value of the estate is not given. The entire property, real and personal, is bequeathed to the decedent's wife, Mary Louisa Potter, during her lifetime. Upon her death it is to be divided equally among the children and their heirs.

Sec. 8 of the will says: "I hereby declare it my intention to and do hereby exclude from any participation, share or benefit in my estate any and all such children of my son James Brown Potter as may have been or may be born of Cora Urquhart Potter after Jan. 1, 1880, and also all issue of such children, if any, and in construing the several provisions of this will I direct that every paragraph referring to this clause, or which can or may be claimed to refer to this clause, shall be construed as excluding each and all such children so born after such date and their issue as fully and in the same manner as if their exclusion had been particularly and specifically inserted in such paragraph."

Mary Louisa Potter, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod are named as executors.

The will further provides that certain moneys owed to him by his children be deducted from their shares of his estate.

Howard Potter was a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. The family consists of James Brown Potter, Maria Howard Tod, Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, sons and daughters, and Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, and Bertha Crandall Potter, grandchildren.

FOUGHT A DUEL FOR A GIRL.

Natali Cascas was Fatally Wounded with a Stiletto.

It was learned yesterday that the injuries sustained by Natali Cascao, the young Italian who died in the Homeopathic Hospital, Williamsburg, yesterday, were the result of a duel between him and Louis Carvelli, a barber, who formerly lived at 502 Park Avenue.

The men who fought had been friends for years until both fell in love with the same girl, who lives on Second Avenue, this city. They met on Sunday evening and agreed to fight it out in an adjacent open lot, with acquaintances as witnesses. Cascao had a razor and Carvelli a stiletto. The former received his death wound in the abdomen. Carvelli is still at large.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

By direction of the President the fortification at Lime Point on the north side of the entrance to the Golden Gate, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Baker, in honor of the late Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to transfer the works now under his charge to Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, and proceed to Galveston, Tex., and report to Major Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the seventh annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 26 to 27; Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Lieut. Mason M. Patrick relieved at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, to proceed not later than May 15 to Memphis, Tenn., to take station for assignment to the charge of certain districts under the commission; Capt. Graham D. Fitch, relieved from duty under the Mississippi River Commission at Memphis, not later than May 20, and will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

Navy.

Henry R. Brayton appointed acting boatswain from May 3.

Capt. C. M. Chester ordered to command the Minneapolis by steamer of May 15.

Commander T. A. Lyons ordered before the Retiring Board, Washington, May 10.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. T. Smith ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, temporarily, May 15.

Capt. G. H. Wadleigh detached from command of the Minneapolis on relief, ordered home, and granted leave of absence for two months.

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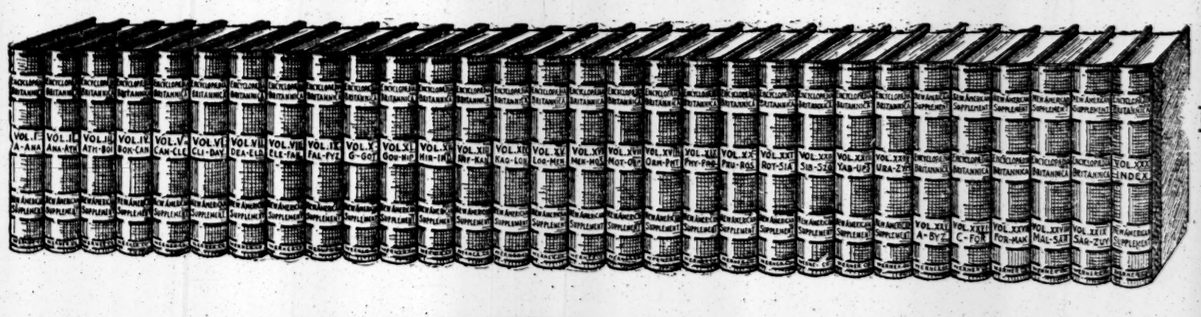

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"The value of the work lies in the fact that it is intended to supplement the Encyclopaedia Britannica. To use the publishers' words, 'The aims sought are to supplement the Britannica so as to bring all the developments of history, discovery, arts, and sciences down to date; to extend biography so as to include living men of distinction; to enlarge the view of American interests, and to supply references to the original text, making the whole work available for easy consultation.' Any one who has occasion to consult a trustworthy work of reference will find this supplement of great service."—New York Herald, March 6, 1897.

"Fine discrimination in the estimate of value as applied to themes is apparent in the fact that forty-two pages are devoted to electricity, the commercial and scientific thought of the age. Gunmaking and gunpowder also receive the attention which they deserve. Iron and steel, irrigation, and several other salient subjects are also well covered."—Brooklyn Daily Eagle, April 9, 1897.

"The supplement is made specially attractive to the people of this country by its particular survey of American interests in their latest phases, also by its extensive biographical sketches of eminent living men, American as well as foreign. This supplement will give new value to sets of all British and American editions heretofore bought, as well as bring them down to a later date than any other encyclopaedia extant. The aim of the publishers has been to put upon the market a work superior to and more recent than any other work of reference in the language."—Detroit Tribune, Feb. 8, 1897.

"The treatment of some of the topics is very full and satisfactory. Thus, for instance, forty pages are devoted to electricity, and the article by Dr. Stratton includes recent experiments in surgery by the aid of Roentgen's rays. The biographical sketches form one of the most valuable features, as they cover eminent living persons and those who have recently won distinction."—San Francisco Chronicle, March 7, 1897.

"Besides the large number of briefer articles, supplementing the accounts in the last edition of the Britannica, and not only bringing the information down to date, but making it more accessible for quick reference than the form of the original permits, there are many longer papers on special subjects of importance contributed by authorities upon the several subjects that in treatment rank with the elaborate essays of the Britannica which have given that work its deserved prominence."—Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, March 14, 1897.

"Some very able scientists, writers, and statesmen have contributed to the excellent material which is contained in these volumes. The names of the contributors are a guarantee for the high quality of the material generally. Each State of the Union is dealt with in detail, and of the 1,500 illustrations which embellish the text may be mentioned the seal of each separate State, the capitols of the various commonwealths, and pictures of leading men and women of America. The work has been prepared with the utmost care and every effort taken to avoid errors of any character."—New Orleans States, March 14, 1897.

"Viewed as a whole, the work is worthy to be called a great addition to encyclopaedic literature. It is thorough and accurate in its representations of fact, and the special features added to typify the latest developments in all branches of effort are of particular interest."—Evening Star, Washington, April 17, 1897.

"It is unnecessary to repeat all the words of approval which have already been passed upon the enterprise in this journal. It is a compendium which suffers to some extent from the rule of compression imposed upon it by its scale. But the students of American history, for which it seems to have been more especially prepared, will find it helpful on many a knotty point. A considerable corps of competent writers have been engaged upon the work, and, to sum up, it has been particularly well printed and bound."—New York Tribune, April 20, 1897.

"The fifth volume of the American supplement to the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has at length been issued. This completes the set, and, taken as a whole, the work is most complete. It contains everything that could possibly be desired in such a supplement. It is strictly up to date, which is the great thing with such a publication. The promises of the publishers have been more than fulfilled. As noted heretofore, the very best writers have been employed in the preparation of the supplement, making it about the most complete of the end-of-the-century works of references to be found."—St. Louis Star, April 26, 1897.

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5-6

YACHT TELFER RUN DOWN.

Son of the Owner, Imprisoned in His Stateroom, Saved by One of the Crew.

The New Bedford Line steamship City of Fitchburg, which arrived yesterday, brought in four seamen and a boy who had been taken from the schooner yacht Telfer, which the City of Fitchburg ran down and sank at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning off Faulkner's Island, near the Connecticut coast.

The yacht Telfer was owned by Frank P. Wood of Bangor, Me., and had been lying during the Winter at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. She left on Tuesday for Bangor. On board were Capt. E. K. Trask of Bangor, Frank Baggesen of this city, cook; Seamen Charles Bauer of New Orleans and Charles Olsen of Newark, and Charley Wood, the fourteen-year-old son of the owner.

The crew were aroused at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing the yacht's foghorn answered by a steamer's siren. Capt. Trask and Seaman Olsen were on deck, but before they could arouse their sleeping shipmates, they were thrown down by the shock of a collision. The yacht immediately began to sink. Bauer and Baggessen, when they felt the shock, rushed from the saloon to the companion ladder, where they were knocked down by the great body of inrushing water.

As they ran aft to the poop hatchway, Bauer remembered that young Wood, who slept in a stateroom on the port side, was being imprisoned by the accumulating water. Bauer burst in the panels of the door, breaking his wrist, and carried the boy on deck. The men had barely time to man one of the lifeboats and put off before the yacht sunk.

Capt. John S. Bibber and Pilot Whiting, in the pilot house of the City of Fitchburg, heard the cries of the shipwrecked men and the steamer was put about and the party taken on board.

The captain and crew of the yacht, each of whom was injured about the hands, arms and legs, went to the Marine Hospital office at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon and had their wounds dressed. Young Wood was taken in charge by a brother, who has an office in the Maritime Exchange Building. Pilot Whiting, who had charge of the City of Fitchburg, says that owing to the almost unprecedented thickness of the fog last night the accident was unavoidable.

ARTHUR B. MEEKER'S CHECKS.

He is Accused of Passing Worthless Paper on a Tradesman.

Arthur B. Meeker, sixty years old, who says he is a member of the Union League Club, and a cousin of United States Senator Mark Hanna, gave $300 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of passing a worthless check for $10 on Edward Solomons, a Broadway florist. The police say he has defrauded several people in a like manner, and a like charge is pending against him in the Jefferson Market Court. C. H. Richmond, a dentist of 70 West Thirty-fifth Street, complained to the Court that on April 1 Meeker gave him a check for $100 that was returned by the Knickerbocker Trust Company as worthless.

In his defense Mr. Meeker said he had a check for $2,000 which he purposed depositing with the trust company to cover the checks he had given. He was robbed of the check, and those he had given were in consequence dishonored. Thomas J. Connors furnished the bail required.

Bowery Mission Restaurant Opened.

The annex restaurant of the Bowery Mission, located at 55 Bowery, was opened yesterday. Although it is aimed to run the restaurant on a very small profit, all the food is of the utmost cleanliness, and is even served over marble counters. For 5 cents the hungry man may purchase a hash or stew, with bread and coffee, pork and beans, or oatmeal and bread, with coffee, while for 10 cents customers may command a repast of soup, meats, vegetables, and dessert.

LONG DISTANCE MARRIAGE.

Man in Brooklyn, Woman in Vienna—Proxy Wedding is Suggested.

Siegfred Schlessinger has proposed to his fiancée that they be married by proxy. He is a furniture manufacturer with an office at 553 West Thirty-third Street this city, and lives at 426 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. His bride-to-be is Miss Alise Lendre, who lives in Vienna.

Mr. Schlessinger is unable to leave his business. It is said that he has asked his friend, Dr. Huyn Friedman, an Austrian advocate, to act as his proxy, there being a law in Austria which makes such a marriage valid.

Mr. Schlessinger is twenty-seven years old, and has been in this country since 1887. Miss Lendre is six years his junior. Not long ago Miss Lendre and her mother paid a visit to the Schlessinger family in Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MERK, CRESENZ—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRESENZ MERK, also known as CRESINZ MERK, C. MERK, and Mrs. MARK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1897. WILLIAM MERK, Administrator. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

One of the New York institutions which deserves well of the public and is receiving the appreciation that it merits, is The Home Bureau Delicacies for the Sick, which has had out its sign at 15 West 42d Street for several years. "This Bureau does not dispense medicines," said the manager recently, "but we do hear frequent discussions concerning the merits of remedies, and it seems to be conceded that Ripans Tabules are a reliable auxiliary to the physician. Some of our patrons use them to a considerable extent, and physicians assure us that the formula is excellent."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—To JANE PRESTON of New Orleans, La., and to WILLIAM M. HOES, Esquire, the Public Administrator in the City of New York send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted as prayed for in said petition; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT W. MINOR, Attorney for Petitioner, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap22-1aw6wThaJe3

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of December next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1897. MATILDA H. MICHAELS, Executrix. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executrix, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. mh18-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McMAHON, EDWARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ellen McMahon, Edward Eugene McMahon, Patrick McMahon, Hugh McMahon, Ellen McMahon, Edward McMahon, and May McMahon send greeting: Whereas, Daniel F. McMahon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, relating to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EDWARD McMAHON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap3-1aw6wTh

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISABELLA A. MAWNEY, late of the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, New York, deceased.—Please take notice that, at the office of the Surrogate of Saratoga County, N. Y., in the Town Hall in Saratoga Springs, in said county, at ten o'clock A. M. on the 31st day of May, 1897, we intend to apply to said Surrogate for letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of said Isabella A. Mawney, deceased, under the provisions of section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and you are also hereby notified to present your claims against the estate of said Isabella A. Mawney to said Surrogate on or before the 29th day of May, A. D. 1897.—Dated April 19th, 1897.

ROBERT MAWNEY, MARTIN COFFIN.

ap22-1aw4wTh

DANZIG, FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Nordlinger, Rosalie Goodkind, Cornelia Roos, Rachel Bachman, Julia Oppenheimer, send greeting: Whereas, Lazarus Nordlinger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, and January 6th, 1897, respectively, both relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FRANCES DANZIG, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [Seal.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap22-1aw6wTh

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. a5-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE ASSOCIATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the "National Steeplechase and Hunt Association."—Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE ASSOCIATION, By H. G. CRICKMORE, Secretary. mh26-1aw6wFamy6

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—LOTTIE A. FIELD, plaintiff, vs. SALAMON D. RICHMOND, and "Jane" Richmond, his wife, the name Jane being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to this plaintiff, or the heirs at law, if any, of the said Salamon D. Richmond; Ira D. Richmond, and "Sarah," his wife, the name Sarah being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to this plaintiff, or the heirs at law, if any, of the said Ira D. Richmond; and Natalie R. Fernald, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 9th, 1897. STUART W. COWAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, Field Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

To the defendants: Salamon D. Richmond, and "Jane" Richmond, his wife, the name Jane being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to this plaintiff, or the heirs at law, if any, of the said Salamon D. Richmond; Ira D. Richmond, and "Sarah," his wife, the name Sarah being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to this plaintiff, or the heirs at law, if any, of the said Ira D. Richmond:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, and each of you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin J. Keogh, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 1st day of May, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, N. Y.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, for a sale of the following described property, situate in the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester, New York:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Adams Street, one hundred (100) feet from the northwest corner of Franklin Avenue and Adams Street; running thence northerly about one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet, to the southerly line of Lot No. 11; thence westerly along Lot No. 11, sixty-seven (67) feet; thence southerly and parallel with first-mentioned course, one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet; thence easterly along the northerly line of Adams Street, sixty-seven (67) feet, to the point of beginning.—Dated May 5, 1897. STUART W. COWAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, Field Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. my6-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL desired in the City and County of New York.—MARIA V. ARMANINO, plaintiff, against GIACOMO CALAMARI, and Mary, his wife, Giovanni Calamari and Jane, his wife, Felice Calamari and Sarah, his wife, the names Mary, Jane, and Sarah being fictitious, their real first names being unknown to plaintiff; Teresa Cervini, Domenica Calamari and Domenico, her husband; Maria Fulinari, and John B. Armanino, the husband of said Maria V. Armanino, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.—Dated New York, February 7th, 1896. GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 63 Park Row, New York City.

To the defendants Maria Fulinari and Felice Calamari:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1897, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1897. Yours, &c., GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 63 Park Row, New York City.

To the defendant Sarah Calamari, the wife of Felice Calamari, the name Sarah being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1897, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1897. Yours, &c., GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 63 Park Row, New York City. my6-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinee—2:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—4:00.
TUXEDO HALL—Musical Lecture—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Greater New York charter has been signed by the Governor, and its going into effect is now as inevitable as the flight of time. The beginning of the year 1898 will witness the consolidation into one municipality under a single government of the commercial community on the Bay of New York, which numbers three millions of people and will become the second city in the world in population and wealth.

In view of such an event the natural impulse would be to sing paeans and talk of a celebration, but instead of that, thinking men will contemplate the prospect with serious apprehension. Tremendous issues are at stake for this community, and whether consolidation is to bring benefaction or calamity depends upon the direction of its affairs by the men who are this year to be chosen to office under the charter.

The task which they will be called upon to perform would be one of great difficulty, requiring ability and experience of the first order, if the charter had been the wisest instrument of government that disinterested statesmanship could devise. But it is a defective instrument, which will render that task complex and difficult beyond what was necessary, and that makes it still more important that the men to whom it is to be intrusted shall have the highest capacity and skill and a character which will give assurance that all their energies will be devoted to building up and conserving the interests of the metropolis, regardless of any other consideration.

This consolidation and the necessity of organizing a new system of administration in a community of such great extent and such a variety and complexity of conditions, make it still more important that there should be no conflict of parties for the control of the Government of the city. There should be a union of all citizens independent of party, insisting upon an exclusion of partisan politics and the establishment of the principle that the management of municipal affairs is a matter of practical business which must be conducted upon non-partisan lines to be successful.

The only proper way for the people of the Greater New York to celebrate the creation of the new metropolis is by devoting themselves in the coming months to saving it from the fearful risks of misgovernment during the period of transition. If the process of unifying and systematizing the administration and directing affairs for the next four years is placed in the hands of the most capable and upright men, regardless of party, it will set the greater city upon a course which will bring its people the blessings that have been promised. If it is intrusted to the tender mercies of a partisan organization it will come to bitter grief.

The issue is plain. The choice ought to be easy. It will be a test of the capacity of the people for self-government. The opportunity for the Citizens' Union is great, and it should enlist in its direction the leading citizens and bring to its support all the forces that desire good government. There should be but two parties in the field. All the forces of good government should be arrayed against the forces that seek control in order to fatten upon the resources of the people. Can there be a doubt as to the relative strength of these forces?

THE RIGHT KIND OF PROTECTION.

There are two ways of increasing the profit of manufactures—to raise the selling price or to lower the cost.

The former is the protectionist's idea. By taxing competing imports, the manufacturer expects to get a higher price in the home market. The second is the tariff reformer's idea. By lowering or removing the tax on materials the cost of manufacturing is lessened, the selling price can be diminished without impairing profit, the demand is increased and, where other conditions favor, the foreign market is added to the home market. By this method more employment is secured for labor, the cost of living is reduced, and greater steadiness is given to trade.

The tariff reformer's idea was only in part applied in the present tariff, but its results have been very marked and conclusive. The report of the Bureau of Statistics for the nine months ending with the 31st of March shows the following creases in the total exports of manufactures and in the ratio between exports of manufactures and the total exports:

MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

Period.	Value.	Ratio.
1895, (nine months).....	$132,405,784	21.60%
1896, (nine months).....	163,187,935	24.57%
1897, (nine months).....	200,000,206	24.77%

This very decided advance in our manufactures for exports is the more significant because the tendency to lower prices in manufactured goods has been much more pronounced than in the agricultural products, which form the bulk of the trade. The system by which this beneficent change has been brought about it is proposed absolutely to abandon in the bill now before the Senate.

ON DECK.

The Senators from Havemeyer are always at the post of duty. Their names change, and their politics. Three years ago they were Democrats. Now the great sugar principality's chief representative is a Republican.

In 1890 Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island was mainly instrumental in shaping the sugar schedule of the McKinley act, under which, according to the testimony of Mr. HAVEMEYER, the trust made profits of "between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000" in three years.

In 1894 Mr. ALDRICH was again useful to the trust, although the Democrats had a majority in the Senate and in the Finance Committee. We remember that on one occasion he was "accidentally absent unpaired" when Mr. PETTIGREW'S motion to strike out the one-eighth of one cent per pound increased duty on refined sugar was defeated, 30 to 33, the Republicans all voting yea.

And now for the third time in seven years Senator ALDRICH shows his interest in this great industrial and commercial organization. The sugar schedule of the Dingley bill has been so amended in the Senate Finance Committee as to maintain the advantages the trust now enjoys under the bill as amended by its Senators in 1894. Senator ALDRICH and Senator ALLISON of that committee have rewritten the bill. Senator ALLISON is not an admirer of trusts.

One trivial and perhaps irrelevant circumstance in Senator ALDRICH'S career we had almost overlooked. In 1893 he reorganized and syndicated the street railway system of Providence, and a very large sum of Sugar Trust money was invested in the enterprise.

BISHOP POTTER CONDEMNS MACHINERY.

Machinery and the way the capitalist looks down upon those who labor for him, says Bishop POTTER, "are the great causes of the general ill feeling and uneasiness among the laboring classes." The chief of these two is machinery, says the Bishop:

"It is doing away with intelligence in labor. It is turning the laboring man into a simple idiot. Not long ago I visited a large factory in this State and was much impressed with what I saw. The owner proudly showed me around, pointing out the manner in which labor was simplified. I saw a young man sitting before some sort of a large hammer. He sat with his legs crossed and all his work consisted in shoving into an opening in the machinery a small piece of iron. He would turn the metal two or three times, throw it into a large box, and take another piece. That was this man's work, day after day, week after week. No wonder that at night time he drank, gambled, and fought. He had to; otherwise he would go mad. How many of us would stand this and not cry out? Not one of us but would become a striker. Myself among the first."

Let us put the Bishop's young man on the witness stand and question him:

Q.—What are you making? A.—The machine is making horseshoes.

Q.—Did your father work at that trade? A.—Yes, as far back as 1857, forty years ago, he made horseshoes, by hand, with just a hammer and anvil.

Q.—How many hours a day did he work? A.—Eleven or twelve; I work ten.

Q.—What wages did he get compared to the wages you are getting? A.—Well, working ten hours a day, I earn $168.00 in just the number of days that it took him, working eleven or twelve hours a day to earn $99.20.

Q.—Do you happen to know the relative cost of living in 1857 and now? A.—Yes, taking the general run of my family expenses I can get for $90 as much food, clothing, &c., as father could get for $114 in 1857.

Q.—In other words, you get $12 a week, where he got about $7? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your $12 will buy as much clothing and provisions for your family as he could get for $15.20 in 1857? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that if you live about as your father lived, you can do as much toward the support of your family in six days as he could do in thirteen days? A.—That is the way I figure it.

Q.—This means that you can live better than he did and still lay up money? A.—Yes.

Wages higher, prices lower—that is the young man's testimony. The figures are from the Aldrich report. They present the wage conditions in a great number of occupations and the prices of a great number of commodities averaged. They represent the average. They fit this young man's case if he is at all representative.

Ask him if he would rather make horseshoes by hand as his father did, or "tend machine," and the chances are fifty to one that he will reply that machine tending is easier and suits him better.

So his work is easier, his hours are shorter, his wages are higher, and the things he has to buy are cheaper.

The capitalist, badgered by political anti-trust bills, brought to the verge of bankruptcy by hard times, his income diminished by low prices and checked by high wages, threatened occasionally by strikers and all the time by the fashionable socialism of the day, is in no condition to look down on this young machine tender. He might well envy him.

We must set down Bishop POTTER'S views of machinery as unsound and unsafe. The conclusion of impartial and laborious investigators is that the effect of machinery is to lighten labor, and in general to give greater regularity of employment, and that, contrary to a widespread belief, it has not caused any net diminution of employment. It is admitted that the monotony of some kinds of machine tending dulls the brains of the workman. For compensation, there are the shorter hours and the smaller expenditure of nervous and muscular energy as compared with hand labor. Cases of individual injury there must be. But the gain to the mass of wage-earners through the invention and employment of machinery is unmistakable and enormous.

THE CASE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The legislative committee that has been investigating the affairs of Philadelphia with special reference to charges of corrupt doings in the City Council has just rendered a report to the Senate at Harrisburg. It contains some points of interest to people in New York.

Speaking of the difference in the value of taxable property in different parts of the city and the unequal pressure of the burden, the committee says:

"The importance of this difference can, perhaps, be best exemplified by contrasting in this respect New York City with Philadelphia. The assessed value of the taxable property in the City of New York is slightly over $2,100,000,000, while the area of the city is less than sixty-two square miles, and she has but about 400 miles of streets to care for; while the assessed value of the taxable property in Philadelphia is only about $819,000,000, the area of the city is 129½ square miles, and she has 785 miles of paved streets to maintain and police. This contrast demonstrates how different the conditions of two cities are, and how much more difficult it is to adapt the means to the end in Philadelphia than it is in New York."

We find the familiar statement in the report that Philadelphia is a "city of homes," and are told that a "very large proportion of its 163,500 buildings are the dwelling houses of wage earners." This is given as a reason for maintaining low taxation and the "strictest economy consistent with efficient service." The committee of the Pennsylvania Senate adds this significant statement:

"To attain this end, it is imperatively necessary that every consideration of politics should be removed from the administration of the city's property interests so that capacity and fidelity in the city's officers shall be the only requisite for appointment or promotion, and that those who give to its service fidelity, zeal, and ability should be retained in it."

This is not without its application in New York, whose area, miles of streets, &c., are to be largely increased, not to mention the fact that everybody who pays rent helps to pay taxes.

THE PARIS FIRE.

M. DIEUDONNE, Secretary of the President of the company that built the bazaar which was burned on Tuesday, is reported as saying that the victims of that awful catastrophe might have saved themselves had they "only kept their heads." As that is what great crowds, made up mostly of women, never by any possibility do, or can do, in the presence of sudden and appalling peril, the Secretary's statement throws a terrible light on the planning of the whole affair.

The building was a very large one, covering about the area of a New York City block. It was but one story high, but was constructed wholly of wood, with a wooden roof, covered, to make it waterproof, with tar. Exits appear to have been badly arranged, one side of the building—which turned out to be that toward which the crowd was forced by the fire—having none. There was no organized force for the prevention or putting out of fire, or for the regulation of the crowd. There were none of the appliances so numerous and effective—extinguishers, hand grenades, &c.—that are provided in New York. There was no special arrangement for summoning the Fire Department, and no portion of the department in near attendance. The building was filled with inflammable material, and the fire is believed to have started from a lamp used in the cinematograph, which was in a separate building, separated from the bazaar by curtains which caught and communicated the flames. The place was thronged by some 2,000 persons, for the most part women in light dresses.

There was, then, a great mass of people, unguarded and unwatched, in a combustible building in which fire was allowed to be used, with no adequate means of escape, and the awful disaster was caused by so slight an accident as would be the burning of a curtain in one corner, say, of Madison Square Garden. The statement is all that is needed to reveal to residents of New York the incredible recklessness that produced the terrible result. The Préfect of Police says that the authorities had no control over the character of the structure because it was on private ground. This seems impossible in a city and country where the people are accustomed to such minute tutelage and the Government to the exercise of such searching power of regulation. But if it be true that the Government had no jurisdiction as to the character of the structure, it surely had the right to make every possible provision for the safety of those who used the structure, to have firemen present at points of danger, such as those where fire was permitted, to have appliances for prompt extinguishment of fire within the building, and to have the fire force in close attendance outside. If this was not within its power, then it shows that the strenuous and exacting system of Government regulation in general matters has produced a jealousy of Government interference on private property that is extremely dangerous. A city in which one may be arrested for dropping a cigarette paper on the pavement and in which hundreds may be burned to death on private property because the simplest provision for safety is not made, is not an ideally managed city. It is at least to be hoped that this fearful lesson may give the Parisians a better notion of the adjustment of Governmental regulation.

HERALDRY AT TRINITY.

We observe with interest that some of our esteemed contemporaries and their correspondents are pained because, in decorating Trinity Church for the two-hundredth anniversary of the parish, use has been made of "coats of arms."

The original use of coats of arms no doubt came from the extensive ignorance that prevailed during the Middle Ages of the art of reading. What was happily called a "cognizance" was a substitute of the modern visiting card. Those who could not have deciphered a visiting card had no trouble whatever in making out the name and family of a gentleman inclosed in tin when these were presented on his shield by the arts of the herald.

Without doubt the mediaeval method of making a stranger known was much more clumsy and roundabout than the modern method. If everybody in those days could have read print or script, the old method would not have come into vogue at all. But along with its intrinsic disadvantages the ancient method had its incidental compensations. One of the first of these was that the heraldic or armorial prototype of the visiting card was very decorative, which the modern visiting card is not the least in the world. When it is a question of the decoration of a church or other public edifice, coats of arms are evidently more available than visiting cards, or even than visiting cards enlarged into "scare heads." A contemporary decorator has even been known to remark that there was no better general rule for securing effectiveness in decoration and avoiding discords than the old heraldic dictum that color must not be charged upon color, nor metal upon metal. This critic looked at the matter purely from a decorative point of view. But that is a point of view certainly worth taking when the question is of decoration, as in the present case it was. The interesting citizens who rather foam at the mouth than otherwise because Trinity is decorated with coats of arms and who denounce armorial bearings as effete and monarchical have not indicated what mode of decoration they would prefer. But doubtless they would prefer legends setting forth the various historical facts that are symbolized in the heraldic decorations of Trinity. Unfortunately a legend, when magnified to the dimensions that it would have to take to be apprehensible in the decoration of Trinity would not be decorative at all. It would partake the nature of what is known in the offices of our esteemed freak contemporaries as a "scare head." The scare head is not merely not decorative, but it is the negation of decoration, and a church placarded with scare heads would be so vulgarized as to revolt every sensitive person who entered it. On the other hand, it does not seem to be denied that the effete and monarchical devices employed in the decoration of Trinity do in fact decorate, and, seeing that the primary object of the whole proceeding was to decorate the church, that consideration seems to have something to do with the case.

"Above all, brethren," observed a wise father of the Church in one of those exhortations in which old experience seemed to attain to something of prophetic strain, "above all, let us beware of making asses of ourselves."

The population of the City of New York, according to the police census of 1895, is 1,851,060. The population of Brooklyn, according to estimates based upon the State census of 1892, is 1,142,728. The population of the future Borough of Queens, as estimated in 1896, is 46,502 for Long Island City, 22,500 for Flushing, 24,500 for Jamaica, 25,000 for Newtown, and 8,200 for part of the town of Hempstead, or about 127,000 in all. The population of Staten Island was estimated at 65,000 in 1896. The aggregate population of the Greater New York is therefore substantially 3,165,000.

The total assessed valuation of property in Greater New York last year was $2,599,967,089, of which $1,975,928,987 was that of the present city. The aggregate cost of administration is about $65,000,000 a year; total debt, $217,000,000.

There is a novel feature in the constitution of the much-assailed Municipal Assembly in the Greater New York charter which has received little attention but may prove of much importance. Every ex-Mayor of the city is to become entitled to a seat in the Council, with the right to participate in its discussions, and each head of an administrative department is to be entitled to a seat in the Board of Aldermen and required, "whenever practicable," to attend its meetings. This latter provision is likely to prove of no little value, as the presence of heads of departments with the right to take part in discussions will afford a means of enlightenment and direction as well as of restraint in matters which concern the departments. The principle is one that has been little applied in this country, if at all, and it is possible that its application in municipal government may turn out to be very useful.

The choice of Mr. Moss, on the motion of Col. GRANT, as President of the Police Board breaks the dead-lock over that office, and it may betoken harmony in the proceedings of the board hereafter, or it may not. Mr. PARKER voted against Col. GRANT'S motion on the ground, as he afterward said, that he considered GRANT himself as better qualified for the office. If experience in the Police Board counts for anything, this should be so, and it is rather odd to have a newly appointed member with no proved fitness for the place even of Commissioner installed as the presiding officer. Apparently that was the price of harmony, and if it does not bring it, it will be unfortunate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A thoughtful observer who has just concluded a twelve months' tour of South Africa, during which he traversed and studied every part of the region below the Zambezi, describes the population as "a seething mass of unassimilated elements," with antagonism between the English and the Boers as the most noticeable feature of the situation, and underlying and complicating this an eager desire on the part of the blacks to take advantage of any falling out between their masters by rising in bloody revolt. The hostility with which each Boer views, and is viewed by, each Englishman rests on something more than race feeling. It is jealous fear on one side and bitter envy on the other. Of the two white races in South Africa, one is backward and slow in movement, while the other is essentially progressive. Over the greater part of the country the progressive race is in power; but the richest portion of the land is held by the unprogressive Boers. And the development of the whole of South Africa depending, as it does, upon the development of the Transvaal, the pushing, energetic Englishmen are kept in a state of constant irritation at the deliberateness of the degenerate Dutch, while the latter are ever in a nervous dread lest the English may filch their portion from them. RHODES and his followers declare with more than a show of truth that all they ask is that British subjects shall have in the Transvaal exactly those rights which Boers, like other foreigners, have in Cape Colony. Fair as this demand appears to be, the Boers have intelligence enough to see that if they grant it they will instantly become an inconsequential and helpless faction in their own land. Even now it is only fear of the British that has preserved their national unity. Their impatience of restraint, their unwillingness to submit to the irksomeness of government, are proverbial. When left alone they have always shown a tendency to division, and the recent struggle between their judicial and their legislative and executive bodies is the latest example of the incapacity of a people of low social development to form a united nation without pressure from outside to keep them together. This pressure the English have hitherto exerted. It is bound to increase until the Boers are crushed. There can be but one end to the present condition of affairs, and although unthinking sentimentalists will deplore that end, civilization as a whole, and South Africa in particular, will profit by it.

—Automobile is a dreadful word, and the French ought to be ashamed of it, for to inconvenient length it adds an inadequacy of signification that amounts almost or quite to inaccuracy, and therefore it does not deserve a place in the most exact of modern languages. However, the French, thanks to their magnificent roads, already have "automobiles" as an every-day, practical means of transportation, while our "horseless carriages" are little better than toys to excite curiosity. Still, they ought to invent a better name. A steamboat or a railway train is as "automobile" as are the new road wagons.

—It really begins to look as though the starvation and maltreatment of sailors on American ships might occasionally be attended with consequences unpleasant to the officers and owners as well as to the sailors themselves. That the charges brought against the Captain of the T. F. Oakes have not been dissipated at the preliminary examination, like morning mists under sunshine, is a remarkable and almost unprecedented phenomenon. Except for the deaths that marked the voyage of the Oakes, this case was neither so clear nor so aggravated as was that against the Captain of the Willie Rosenfeld, or as half a dozen others which people who keep track of maritime affairs can remember, yet in those instances nothing was done, and the officers went without punishment as the men went without redress. Nothing has been done as yet in this instance, either, unless the holding of one man for the United States Grand Jury can be called something. Little as this is, it does mark a change in methods which it had long seemed impossible to bring about. Of course no one desires the conviction of the Oakes's Captain unless he is guilty, nor is any one assuming that guilt as proved before the trial, but that a trial was necessary cannot fail to be obvious to all who understand the nature and one cause of the disease scurvy. There has always been a lot of law available for the masters; it is a refreshing novelty to learn that the men, too, can appeal to our courts with some chance of getting a hearing.

—They are unjust, it appears, who see in the presence of a lot of German officers at the head of the Sultan's troops evidence of Germany's desire to help the Crescent against the Cross. We have the imperial authority for the statement that it was all a matter of business, and that the Greeks could have hired as many German instructors in the art of killing as they chose to pay for. CHARLES I. of Hesse-Cassel, who invented the plan of renting his subjects for service in the wars of anybody with money, may well turn uneasily under the world's heaped-up contempt, and ask if he was any worse than some other people.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. DWIGHT L. MOODY, when interviewed at Northfield in regard to the curiously vehement opposition that has developed here to the carrying out of his supposed plans for a Summer campaign, expressed grieved surprise at the revelation that his work does not have the sympathy of New York clergymen. The evangelist said he had always supposed Dr. MACARTHUR to be an especially warm friend of his, and an attack from that quarter was the last thing he had expected. In answer to the statement that the vicinity of Central Park was not a well chosen base of operations for work to supplement that of the established churches, Mr. MOODY refrained from making several very obvious retorts that were at hand, and contented himself with saying that his purpose has always been to reach the masses, and Carnegie Hall was selected as the building in which to hold the New York meetings, not on account of its position, but because of its size. Mr. MOODY added that, anyhow, the metropolitan preachers were needlessly alarmed, as no arrangements for services here after May had been made or were in contemplation. This announcement will remove a shadow from the coming vacation season of those who were disturbed at the prospect of anybody's doing religious work in hot weather, and the New York churches can be closed up as usual without fear that their congregations will be drawn away to places more irregular and undenominational than seaside and mountain resorts or the concert halls of Paris and the beer gardens of Germany. This last suggestion is wholly laic in origin, and must not be ascribed to the semi-clerical patron saint of Northfield. So far as has been recorded his temper remains unruffled.

—Where did Assistant District Attorney MITCHELL study theology? His asertion, on hearing of a prisoner's death, that the case had been removed from the Court of Special Sessions to that of his Satanic Majesty, ascribed to the devil a judicial power which is allotted to him under no religious system with which we are acquainted. Mr. MITCHELL'S eschatology is as unorthodox as his intimation that the dead woman's case is hopeless was unkind and unnecessary.

—EDHEM Pasha, though a Turk, is far from being an unspeakable one, if the reports about him that come from the war correspondents are to be believed. They describe the invader of Thessaly as a handsome, courteous, and well-educated man, who looks more than his forty-five years because his thick beard, once glossy black, is now thickly flecked with gray. He is above middle height, his nose is straight and rather long, his gray eyes are large and intelligent, and his manner is that attractive mingling of amiability with dignity which is a not uncommon attribute of the Turk as seen on ordinary occasions. EDHEM does not strike the superficial observer as a strong man, but he is a hard worker and does not spare himself. His talk is as a rule quiet, and marked by much refinement; but it grows animated when a subject kindles his interest, and his eyes then glow with enthusiasm. It is difficult to judge of a man's sense of humor through the barriers of a strange language. His style of life is simple, and he has none of the Oriental love of display. In character he seems to be straightforward and sincere, frank and truth-loving. Trickery and intrigue, diplomacy and politics, alike he appears to detest. His subordinates and those who see him most intimately are most fond of him.

—JOSEPH R. DUNLOP, now in a cell at Joliet because his paper, The Chicago Dispatch, illustrated a phase of journalism which even Chicago regarded as altogether too "new," promises to continue his editorial work, and from his present very secluded sanctum to see that The Dispatch doesn't run off the track on which he placed it. This gives assurance that the paper will be more than ever the organ of the criminal classes, and, with staff as well as readers familiar with prison life, it ought to thrive like a toadstool.

—There can be no doubt that the Royal Geographical Society is above insular prejudice in awarding its prizes, and the strictly international character of its commendation is illustrated by the fact that this year it has passed over all the English claimants for honor and has sent both of its gold medals—the blue ribbons of the geographical world—to foreign lands. Dr. GEORGE M. DAWSON, C. M. G., Director of the Geographical Survey of the Dominion of Canada, gets one of the medals, and M. SEMENOFF, the Russian explorer and Vice President of the Russian Geographical Society, receives the other. Dr. DAWSON'S work has been varied and important. As Director of the survey he has not only demonstrated that he is a skilled solver of problems by answering some of the most difficult questions that have been raised in regard to Canada, but he has inspired his official subordinates with enthusiasm and desire for geological and geographical work. His observations on those oddly named aborigines of Vancouver, the Kwakiool people, are full of value, as is his geological work in Alaska, the little known territory to the west and south of Hudson's Bay, and other obscure parts of the Dominion. It was in 1875 that Dr. DAWSON entered the Canadian service. He was appointed Assistant Director and Geologist of the Survey of Canada in 1893, and Director in 1895. He was joint Commissioner with Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL on the Bering Sea seal fishery question. M. SEMENOFF has been the moving spirit in the great series of Russian expeditions which have done so much to increase knowledge of Central Asia. As an explorer he was the first to wrest its secrets from the Tian-Shan, the great Thibetan range of mountains, called on the Chinese side of the frontier the Celestial Mountains, where the everlasting snows crown heights towering up to 15,000 feet above the sea level. M. SEMENOFF was the discoverer of a glacial sea larger in extent than the well-known Mer-de-Glace of Chamounix, and his addenda to RIVERS'S "Asia" form a most important contribution to geographical literature.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois has signed the new Torrens Land Title bill, which, it is hoped, avoids the defects found by the courts in the first one enacted by the Legislature of the State.

* * *

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of this city is credited by Eastern newspapers with having made an additional gift of $10,000 to the Hubbard Free Library in Hallowell, Me., for the erection of a wing to the building.

* * *

The late Lewis Crozer of Upland, Penn., bequeathed $250,000 for a public library in Chester, Penn., and a half a million dollars additional for a homeopathic hospital, with a home for incurables attached, in the same fortunate town.

* * *

The Legislature of Michigan refused to grant an appeal from farmers of the State to prohibit for five years the killing of quail, but did prohibit for that length of time the killing of prairie chickens within the limits of the State.

* * *

A popular resident of Buckfield, Me., who lost his house and all its contents by fire not long since, was liberally supplied with the things needed for home comfort by his kind-hearted neighbors—somewhat too liberally, in fact, in one respect, for on taking an inventory of their gifts he found he had forty bedsteads upon which to rest his weary frame.

* * *

It is stated that of the students in the Kansas State University in Lawrence 45 per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women are members of the church, twenty-seven denominations being represented among them. The Methodist Episcopal leads, and then follow the Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Unitarian, and others.

* * *

The colony of Waldenses in Tennessee, near the North Carolina line, is flourishing, and now numbers about 400, and it is expected that 1,000 more will come from the parent home in the Alps this Summer to join it. There is a colony of them in the Argentine Republic, South America, and these, too, may soon join those in Tennessee. The Tennessee colony was founded about four years ago.

* * *

Gen. William F. Draper, the new Ambassador to Italy, has declined an invitation to a dinner tendered to him by many prominent Bostonians, some of them not of his political faith, pleading that as he will depart for Rome within a few days, there is not time for his acceptance. Incidentally he mentions the many eminent diplomatic representatives Massachusetts has given to the United States, including "the three great Adamses," Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Elbridge Gerry, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, Abbott Lawrence, Anson Burlingame, J. Lothrop Motley, Ebenezer R. Hoar, James Russell Lowell, and John D. Washburn.

NEW YORK FOR THE NEW YORKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best thing I have yet seen on the subject of the local political situation was the brief editorial in THE TIMES yesterday morning, "New York for the New Yorkers." A marked copy should be sent to every member of the Committee of the Citizens' Union. As the article says, "It is a waste of wind for the Citizens' Union to talk about civil service reform, city ownership of franchises, and rapid transit, when the one great compelling issue is the overthrow of the responsible authors of these Albany iniquities and the rescue of the city from their clutches." The committee favors the application of "business methods to municipal affairs"; a sound principle undoubtedly, but to compass the end they must first apply "business methods" to municipal elections. How many of the distinguished gentlemen on the Executive Committee would think of applying, in the management of their own private business, the unpractical methods which are being adopted by the committee? There never was a better opportunity of building up in this city an effective organization for securing non-partisan municipal government than the present moment; for the people are weary and disgusted with "boss rule," and with the oppressive dictation, "the spirit of sneaking, sanctimonious, country-village hypocrisy," which has been manifested at Albany toward the City of New York.

Tammany Hall is smart enough, and practical enough, to realize the situation and turn it to the advantage of that organization. The Citizens' Union, on the contrary, are adopting the same methods—a little more energetically, perhaps—which have been tried and have failed in previous independent movements of like character. And they are now proposing to repeat the fiasco which made the Good Government Clubs ridiculous in 1895, by nominating a municipal ticket before they have organized their forces for the campaign, and without announcing plainly their position upon the great living issues of the coming election.

In the language of THE TIMES, "Will the Citizens' Union stand around singing psalm tunes to a chosen few and let Tammany have the lively airs that draw the big crowd?"

H.

New York, May 5, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Some Reasons for Their Adoption by the Postal Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are probably aware, there is to be a general meeting of the International Postal Union at Washington in May next.

I want, if possible, to interest you in an effort to secure the authorization by this meeting of an international postage stamp. This stamp would not be for general use to supplant the stamp issued by the different countries for foreign postage, but would simply be available for forwarding to any other country than your own in the Postal Union, to prepay a reply to inquiries made of a friend or business acquaintance. Under existing regulations it is quite an impossibility to accomplish this with a letter, while international telegraph replies have been prepayable for many years.

The idea is not new, it having been brought up at least on one previous occasion when, I am told, the objections of the English representatives caused the matter to be tabled.

Their objections were based on the fact that while in the United Kingdom a sovereign buys only 96 stamps for foreign postage, (twopence-halfpenny each,) this sovereign, when exchanged into French money, equals 25 francs, which would buy 100 French stamps (25 centimes each) for foreign postage. When changed into German money, it equals 20 marks 20 pfennige, and would buy 101 German stamps, (20 pfennige each.) Changed into United States currency, it equals $4.85, and would buy 97 United States stamps, (5 cents each.)

While I am not prepared to admit that this fact is a practical reason for not adopting an international stamp, I am strongly of the opinion that a stamp, even at a price slightly in advance of regular rates—say, 3 pence, 30 centimes, 25 pfennige, 6 cents, &c.—would have a sale sufficiently large to fully repay the cost of producing, and would prove a great assistance in developing international trade and good feeling.

Thanking you in anticipation for the interest I feel sure you will take in this matter, and trusting our efforts may be successful in bringing about this reform,

Yours very truly,
ROLAND R. DENNIS.

London, April 21, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Texas Colonel.

Peace hath her Colonels no less renowned than war, and a great many more of them.—Galveston News.

Why He Went.

"Do you go to school, my little man?" asked the smiling visitor.

"Naw," drawled the hopeful; "I'm sent."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Ruling Passion.

"I bet that girl's always borrowing trouble. She has such a sad face!"

"Yes, she's probably looking for a sorrow to match."—Detroit Journal.

A Courteous Debtor.

"Well, did he pay you anything?" asked the business manager.

"Yes," replied the female collector; "he paid me a compliment. He said he wouldn't be afraid to trust me with the money if he had any."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Sympathetic Judge.

"I make whisky," said the moonshiner, "to make shoes for my little children!"

The Judge seemed touched, for he had children of his own. "I sympathize with you," he said, "and I am going to send you to the Ohio Penitentiary where you can follow the shoe business for two years!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Well Named.

"The month of May is very appropriately named," remarked the youth to his friend.

"In what regard?"

"Because its weather is so uncertain."

"How does the name May apply to uncertain weather?"

"Well, it may be hot or it may be cold, it may be wet or it may be dry."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

HER MANIFEST DESTINY.

From The Somerville Journal.

She was so very homely
That, on the avenue,
The street cars stopped by instinct
Whene'er she came in view.

Her features were so ugly
That daily, unawares,
She stopped, whene'er she passed it,
The old clock on the stairs.

Young children screamed with terror
If they saw her when she spoke;
And when she dressed for dinner,
The mirror always broke.

And so she got some bloomers,
And now, with eager zest,
She rides a cycle daily,
And looks like all the rest.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Six of the Mussulmans Implicated in the Tokat Massacre Are to Die.

OTHERS TO BE IMPRISONED

Chief Samory Has Captured the British Mission at Wa, in Africa—Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks, the English Poetess and Novelist, Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Advices received here from Tokat say that the court which is trying the Mussulmans implicated in the massacre at that place has so far sentenced six men to death and has condemned others to imprisonment for from seven to fifteen years.

Tokat is in the Sivas District of Asia Minor. The massacre referred to occurred in March last. According to the Greek Patriarch, 700 persons were killed. Other reports have it that only about 100 people met death upon this occasion. A commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, with the result that 140 Mussulmans and four Armenians were arrested, charged with being concerned in the massacre.

CHIEF SAMORY MAKES TROUBLE.

He Has Captured the British Mission at Wa, in Africa.

ACCRA, GUINEA, GOLD COAST COLONY, May 5.—It is reported that Chief Samory has captured the Mission of Lieut. Henderson at Wa.

All the available troops are being hurried to the front, as it is feared Samory intends to invade the colony. The object of the Lieutenant's mission was to make treaties with the Chiefs in the Hinterland of the coast. He had a large escort.

Wa is considered to be within the sphere of British influence. Samory is a very powerful chief, who has hitherto professed friendship for the British.

AN ENGLISH POETESS DEAD.

Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks Breathes Her Last.

LONDON, May 5.—Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks, poet and novelist, is dead.

Mrs. Banks, daughter of James Varley, was born in Manchester, England, March 25, 1821. Her first poetic contribution to the press was entitled "The Dying Girl to Her Mother." When scarcely eighteen she succeeded to a long-established school for young ladies, which she conducted successfully.

In 1844 she published a collection of poems under the title, "Ivy Leaves." She married George Linnaeus Banks, a well-known poet and journalist, in 1846, and the two afterward labored jointly in writing poetry and articles for the press. Shortly after their marriage they published "Daisies in the Grass," a volume of poems and songs, most of which they had composed together.

Later, Mrs. Banks published, of her own work, the "Lace Knitter's Guide" and "Light Work for Leisure Hours." In 1865 she published her first novel, "God's Providence House," which thoroughly established her literary reputation. Among her other novels are: "Stung to the Quick," "The Manchester Man," "Glory," "Caleb Booth's Clerk," "Wooers and Winners," "Forbidden to Wed," and "In His Own Hand." She also published a collection of short tales, entitled "The Watchmaker's Daughter, and Other Stories," and "Through the Night."

Her later poems have been published under the title, "Ripples and Breakers." She was also a prolific contributor to magazines. She lectured on "Woman as She Was, as She Is, and as She May Be." On the occasion of the celebration of Shakespeare's tercentenary, she was selected to baptize the Shakespeare oak, planted by the tragedian Phelps, and to deliver an address.

Eight-Hour Labor Bill Lost.

LONDON, May 5.—There was a large gathering in the House of Commons to-day of members of Parliament interested in mining industries, in anticipation of the discussion of the Miners' Eight-Hour Labor bill, introduced by Mr. William Allen, Liberal member for Newcastle-under-Lyme. The bill was rejected by a vote of 227 to 186.

Hohenlohe Has Not Resigned.

BERLIN, May 5.—It is semi-officially denied that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has resigned. The Prince was received in audience this morning by Emperor William.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Primaries Held Last Night and Distinguished Committeemen Selected.

The National Democratic Party of the City of New York, which is the local branch of the National Democracy (Sound Money) held its first primaries last night under the plan recently adopted on the recommendation of the local members of the State Committee.

The primaries were held in all of the Assembly districts last night, and at several of them the votes cast numbered over 100. Delegates were elected in the various Assembly districts to the District Committees which will meet on Monday night, and in turn elect delegates to the County Committee.

Among the prominent members of the organization who were elected as delegates to the district committees last night were Capt. John Murphy, Daniel F. Bowling, United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, Lawrence E. Sexton, Tax Commissioner Sutro, Dennis McEvoy, Max Wustrow, Thomas F. Keating, John Fennell, Thomas Costigan, Maurice J. Power, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Michael J. Spellman, Coroner Hoeber, Thomas J. Nevallis, Daniel O'Connell, Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner, Henry De Forest Baldwin, John J. Quinlan, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, former Congressman John De Witt Warner, President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, John A. Henneberry, Commissioner of Accounts Terry, and Police Commissioner Andrews.

BABY McCULLOGH'S FALL.

Fell from the Third Story and Was Caught by Mrs. Stryker.

When Mrs. McCullogh of 215 West Sixty-sixth Street went out yesterday she left her three small children in the front room on the third floor. The youngest, George, three years old, climbed out to the fire-escape and fell through the opening in the platform.

Mrs. Catherine Stryker, going out of the basement door, heard him cry, and looked up in time to see him falling, and caught him. He had struck his head against something, and was bleeding from a gash in his head. At Roosevelt Hospital it was said he had concussion of the brain and might die.

Baby Died of Indigestion.

Fannie Bals, the three-year-old child of Louis and Josephine Bals of New Rochelle, died yesterday in the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company 10, in Chambers Street, of convulsions caused, Coroner's Physician Weston decided, by indigestion. She was taken ill in Park Row, and a fireman carried her in. The family came to the city to try and collect some money due to Bals. They gave the baby a hard-boiled egg and a banana for her lunch. Learning that the family is poor—Bals earns but $6 a week—the park policemen and firemen engaged an undertaker and guaranteed the expenses of the funeral.

Police Raid the Broadway Garden.

Inspector Harley, with a dozen detectives of the Central Office, last night raided the Broadway Garden, at 1,261 Broadway. Although it is understood the raid was made under the charge that the place was disorderly, and that there were many persons in it, the only arrests made were of the proprietor, Bruno Bretschneider, and his clerk, William Leunis, of 116 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The police also took away the register of the hotel.

BOSTON'S TREMONT THEATRE.

Mr. Schoeffel Says It Is to be Sold, If Possible.

BOSTON, May 5.—Mr. John B. Schoeffel of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau has returned to Boston from the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held in New York yesterday. When seen by a reporter to-day, he said:

"It is true that the Tremont Theatre is to be sold if possible, but we have not found a purchaser yet, and no offer has been made to us. If we cannot sell the theatre or lease it, we shall continue to run it ourselves."

"PRISCILLA" FOR A BENEFIT.

To be Presented in Summit, N. J., Tonight by the Innominata Club.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 5.—Some of the young people of East Orange are preparing for the production of the opera "Priscilla; or, The Pilgrim's Party," under the direction of the Innominata Club. The opera is to be given Thursday night in Music Hall for the benefit of the mission work connected with Christ Episcopal Church.

The cast will include a chorus of fifty voices, and the following, who will take solo parts: Priscilla, Miss Nellie Knight; Barbara, Miss Marion Sutherland; Resignation, Mrs. J. C. Pickard; Faith, Miss Jessie A. Clapp; Prudence, Miss Margaret Ring; John Alden; Ben Stanley Webb; Miles Standish, R. F. O. Frickenhaus; Hatebad Higgins, Disney Robinson; Governor Bradford, Harry C. Mecklem; Squanto, the reformed red man, Frederic T. Adams.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Hoey of "A Parlor Match" company is confined to his home with a slight attack of grip.

"Mavourneen" will be revived for one week by Chauncey Olcott at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, May 10.

A new skit on "The Circus Girl" will be introduced in the burlesque at Weber & Fields Music Hall to-night.

Special souvenir matinées will be given of "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre May 12 and 19. The piece continues to meet with success.

Before Daniel Frohman sailed for Europe he purchased for $25 a gallery seat for the benefit performance for James D. Collier, which takes place at the Herald Square Theatre May 20.

The five-hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" was given at the Broadway Theatre last night. Pretty china cups and saucers were given away as souvenirs of the event.

Arthur Bourchier has arranged with Paul Hervieu for the entire English rights of his play "La Loi de l'Homme," now being presented at the Théâtre Français. Mr. Bourchier is at present appearing at the Strand Theatre, London, in "The Queen's Proctor" and a new one-act piece entitled "Dr. Jonson."

The matinée performance of "The Circus Girl," at Daly's Theatre, yesterday, was well attended. Mr. Daly paid a hurried visit to New York to see the piece, returning later in the evening to Boston, where Miss Rehan and his stock company are playing. The matinées at the Bijou and the Herald Square Theatres were also good.

The widow of the late "Billy Birch" will be tendered a benefit under the auspices of New York Lodge No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Tony Pastor, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has donated his theatre for Sunday, May 9. A number of prominent performers have volunteered their services. Mrs. Birch is past sixty years of age, and is penniless.

Oscar Hammerstein intends making extensive alterations at Olympia this Summer. All the entrances to the theatre from the Music Hall will be closed, and a new entrance made on Broadway, near Forty-fourth Street. The interior of the house will be enlarged and arranged in such a fashion as to make it as far removed as possible from the Music Hall. A new name will be given to the theatre, distinct from Olympia.

BOY WITH A HERO'S COURAGE.

Jumped Overboard to Save a Companion While Men Looked On.

Joseph Pesek and a number of companions were playing "tag" on the dock at the foot of East Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon. In his eagerness the eight-year-old lad stumbled over the string-piece and fell into the water.

Some of the other boys threw pieces of board and ropes to him, but the tide swept him away. While men who stood on the dock offered good advice, one lad threw off his coat and shoes and plunged into the water, and, getting hold of Joseph, brought him back to the pier.

Even then the men did nothing but summon an ambulance. By the time it arrived Joseph was dead, and his body was taken home to his parents at 321 East Seventy-first Street.

Prof. Butler to Speak To-night.

The business men's meeting which was to have taken place at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 39 West Twenty-third Street, last night, was adjourned. It was announced at the headquarters last night that Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler would speak at a meeting of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District organization to be held at the headquarters to-night.

G. M. Cassatt, one of the leaders of the Citizens' Union, said last night that the signing of the Greater New York charter made it clear that the Union should go ahead and make early nominations.

Pamphlet on the Raines Law.

"The Liquor Tax Law of the State of New York, as Enacted by the Legislature of 1896, with Amendments of 1897," has been published in pamphlet form by Banks & Brothers of this city and of Albany. The law has been revised by Amasa J. Parker, Jr., former counsel for the Albany Excise Board, who has made it easy of reference by adding sub-titles, full explanatory notes, and a complete index. The pamphlet gives in convenient form the Raines law as it stands to-day.

Killed by Illuminating Gas.

Sylvester H. Dunan, fifty years old, was found dead in his room at 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. Death was caused by inhaling illuminating gas. It is believed that Mr. Dunan, who was a sufferer from stomach trouble, got up during the night to heat water over a gas stove. He fainted, and in falling detached the tubing from the stove, permitting the gas to escape, Mr. Dunan was a veteran of the civil war and was a member of the Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CORNING, N. Y., May 5.—Charles Harmon, aged sixty-two, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Wellsville last night.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., May 5.—Chief of Police A. F. Gerswing and Fred Myers, a brewery employe, were fatally injured yesterday in an encounter with a band of tramps.

PONCA, Neb., May 5.—Dentist Joseph S. Goodmanson has been found guilty of murder in the first degree in poisoning his wife and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for life.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., May 5.—Martin Ball, aged seven years, and Eugene King, his nine-year-old companion, were buried by the caving in of a sand bank to-day. When taken out both were dead.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 5.—The contract for the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal has been let jointly to the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal and the Detroit Bridge and Iron Company of Detroit. This will involve about $1,500,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—James H. Aldrich, the defaulting ex-cashier and paymaster of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway branches, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 5.—Mrs. Augustus Griffiths of Arlington was carrying a loaded shotgun up stairs yesterday when the hammer caught on a projection and the gun was discharged, the contents blowing away her entire face. She was sixty years of age.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 5.—The steamer Miowera, from Australia and Honolulu, brings news of the wreck at Honolu on April 23 of the steamer Likelake, belonging to the Wilder Steamship Company. The vessel struck on a rock, and will prove a total loss. Most of the cargo was saved.

BATTLE OF FORT FISHER.

Gen. Curtis Gave His Version of It at the Annual Meeting of the Loyal Legion.

At the annual meeting and banquet of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's last evening, Gen. Nehemiah M. Curtis gave his version of the battle of Fort Fisher and replied to the charges made by Gen. Adelbert A. Ames at the last meeting of the Loyal Legion, when he made statements derogatory to the brigade under command of Gen. Curtis, who was then of the rank of Colonel, and at hearing which Gen. Curtis gave Gen. Ames the lie.

Nearly 500 members and guests of the Loyal Legion assembled. Gen. Curtis told the story of the battle, viewed from his standpoint. He referred to orders given by Gen. Ames at the time of the battle that, he claimed, showed Gen. Ames was totally ignorant of the situation. He ventured the opinion that had Gen. Ames been killed the battle would have gone on much the same as it did.

"The charge that Gen. Alfred H. Terry surrendered his command," said Gen. Curtis, "is wholly unwarranted, as well as the statement that he established his headquarters at a safe distance from the enemy. That he did anything unbecoming the conduct of an officer is not true." In referring to his action at the previous meeting Gen. Curtis said: "I regret that at our last meeting I trespassed on your sense of decorum, because I was impelled by a righteous anger to refute what was as unexpected as it was unwarranted."

For officers for the ensuing year the following almost entirely new ticket was chosen: President—Major Gen. G. M. Dodge; Senior Vice President—Gen. Martin McMahon; Junior Vice President—Lieut. Commander James Parker; Recorder—A. Noel Blakeman; Registrar—Gen. Horatio C. King; Treasurer—Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis; Chancellor—Lieut. Col. Joseph Lyon; Chaplain—Major Franklin E. Miller; Council—Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, Major William H. Male, Col. George Blagden, and Robert M. Thompson.

THE ARCHITECTS WILL SUE.

Freeholders of Passaic Did Not Accept Court House Plans.

The first of a series of suits to be brought against the Board of Freeholders of Passaic, N. J., by twelve architects who feel themselves aggrieved at the treatment they received when submitting plans for the erection of a Court House at Paterson, has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Bruce Price.

The complaint sets forth the proceedings of the Commissioners, Messrs. Wurts, Inglis, and Worthen, their consultation of Prof. Ware as adviser, their invitation to all architects to submit designs, and the provision for the selection by Prof. Ware of the best among them, not less than twelve in number; that Mr. Price submitted a design in accordance with the requirements of the circular; that upward of fifty designs were so submitted, and that Prof. Ware selected that of Mr. Price as among the twelve deemed best; that the Commissioners, instead of awarding the contract to an architect entitled under the competition, selected some one else and rejected those preferred by Prof. Ware.

The complaint then refers to the proceedings of the Commissioners in detail and claims damages.

The summons is returnable the first Monday of June. It is hoped the suit will settle important questions affecting and underlying the relations of architects to public bodies inviting competition.

The action taken is the result of a conference of the sub-committee appointed by the aggrieved architects, consisting of Arnold W. Brunner, Chairman; Grenville T. Snelling, and H. T. Stevens. At first they thought of bringing the twelve suits jointly, but finally concluded that it would be better to have each competitor put in a separate claim. Thus this first case is virtually a test case upon which the fate of the others depends.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS.

Dates Fixed for Examinations in the Engineering Line.

The New York City Civil Service Commission has decided to hold examinations for positions in the engineering line, as follows:

Hydrographer, Dock Department, Monday, May 10.—Examination to consist of technical knowledge, arithmetic, writing, and experience. The salary paid is from about $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Mechanical Draughtsman, Board of Education, Thursday, May 13.—Examination to cover technical knowledge, arithmetic, writing, and experience. The salary of the position ranges from $10 to $25 a week. Applicants must have had experience in heating and ventilation.

Engineer Inspector of Regulating, Grading, and Paving, Building Department, Tuesday, May 18.—Candidates must be over eighteen years of age, residents of New York State, and citizens of the United States, and will be examined in technical knowledge, writing, and arithmetic. The compensation ranges from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Architectural Draughtsman, Board of Education, Wednesday, May 19.—Duties, making blue prints, tracings, &c. Examination covers technical knowledge, experience, arithmetic, and handwriting. Second class, $6 a week; first class, $10 to $25.

Civil Service Examiner in Mechanical Engineering, Tuesday, May 25.—Candidates having had technical education and experience in running engines and pumps preferred. Only portion of time required, and examiners compensated at the rate of $10 per session.

Mason Building Inspector and Inspector of Iron and Steel Construction, in Building Department.—Candidates must be citizens of the United States, and must have had at least ten years' practical experience in the line of the position applied for, and be able to read building plans. The salary for building inspectors is $1,100 to $1,800 a year, and the inspectors are eligible to advancement to chief inspectors of the several branches, the salary of which is from $1,800 to $2,500. Appointment is certain, and the position permanent.

Applications are also desired for Inspector of Plumbing, Light, and Ventilation, in the Building Department. Specifications same as position last named.

An examination will shortly be held for instrument maker, Fire Department. Applicants must understand the construction, &c., of electrical apparatus, and be able to read plans of such, and furnish letters of recommendation. The examination will cover technical knowledge, arithmetic, handwriting, and experience.

PHILADELPHIA'S DARK SCHOOLS.

Defects Exposed to the Woman's Health Protective Association.

People of Philadelphia who are concerned about the hygienic condition of their public schools feel strongly over a report just submitted to the Woman's Health Protective Association by S. H. Woodbridge of Boston, an expert, who was engaged to make an examination of them. He insists that Philadelphians should be made to feel the disgrace of quartering their public servants in palaces and their school children in crowded, dark, and dirty buildings.

Mr. Woodbridge says in his report that he found overcrowding "to suffocation," three children sitting at desks intended for two, and some of them using soap boxes or chairs for desks. He found floors, door sashes, and window frames rotten, lack of fire escapes where they were obviously needed, bad sewerage, defective light, both in the daytime and when it was necessary to light the gas. Mr. Woodbridge condemned the economical policy of the City Government in school matters as malfeasant and criminal.

Arnott Collision Explained.

The agent of the Holland-American Steamship Company received late last night a note through a Sandy Hook pilot from Capt. Herne of the steamship P. Caland that left port Tuesday. In the note Capt. Herne reports that on Tuesday night he was in collision with an unknown schooner and float. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad float and the tug D. F. Arnott were run into in the upper bay Tuesday night as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday and one fireman was drowned.

QUESTION OF SHORT SKIRTS

The Rainy Day Club Discusses the Propriety of Wearing Them at All Meetings.

IDEA DID NOT MEET WITH FAVOR

An Attempt Will Be Made to Interest the W. C. T. U. Members in the Plan to Do Away With Cumbersome Garments.

The Rainy Day Club devoted itself yesterday to the pleasant task of appeasing "the press" and the consideration of missionary work along club lines. The meeting was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, and although the skies smiled, there were the average number of rainy-day gowns out—about half a dozen.

Mrs. Gertrude Andrews started the work of appeasement. Mrs. Andrews starts a great many things in the club, and also carries them through. She wore one of the rainy-day costumes. It consisted of a skirt that came barely to the tops of her boots, a pretty blue silk blouse, a blue Alpine hat, with a feather in one side, and a cluster of pink carnations in her belt.

"At our last executive meeting," said Mrs. Andrews, "the subject of forcing our members to wear the rainy-day dress at all club meetings to appease the press was considered. The newspapers say that the members of the club who attend the meetings are not in costume. Shall we have our members pay fines if they do not wear the dress? This is a matter for the club to decide."

Then the club put on its thinking cap and went into a brown study. The period for reflection was not unduly prolonged. It was terminated by Mrs. Knowles, the Treasurer, who said:

"Why, women ask me if they can't join the club without wearing the rainy-day dress at all. They say they just want the pin. But I tell them that the pin belongs to us, and they can't have it unless they will sign our constitution and wear a short dress.

"The postal announcing this meeting which I received said 'wear rainy-day dress if it rains,' said Mrs. Fowler, "and I took that to mean I could not wear it if it was pleasant, so I didn't wear mine to-day, though I felt it to be a great deprivation."

"I have worn my dress in all weather this Winter," said Miss Welby, "and the gown I now have on is one inch from the ground in the back. My Winter one is too heavy to wear now. I know I save my strength more than I ever did before. I haven't had to hold up my skirts in one hand and carry a satchel and an umbrella in the other, and I haven't had any one walk up the skirt of my dress and stand on my shoulder."

"I will make a motion," said Mrs. Fowler, "that we request the members to wear the rainy-day dress at all meetings, pleasant weather or otherwise."

This motion aroused a great deal of discussion, and when it was put to a vote it was lost.

"I now make a motion," said Mrs. Andrews, "that the ladies wear their rainy day clothes on rainy days," and it was carried with enthusiasm.

This was not so strange, as every member had to make a promise in signing the constitution in order to join the club. But it was an added bond in their confirmation vows, and as the whole action was taken to appease "the press" it was a courtesy to be appreciated.

Mrs. Salisbury proposed that each member of the club undertake missionary work during the Summer, and form new tenement clubs.

Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead said she had received many letters from Mrs. Frances Willard in relation to rational dress and suggested that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union might be interested to take up the work of the Rainy Day Club. Miss Welby was appointed a delegate to present the matter to the temperance workers at their convention to-day.

Lewisohn—Guggenheimer.

The wedding of Miss Adele Guggenheimer, only daughter of former Commissioner of Education and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, and Philip Lewisohn of the Lewisohn Importing Trading Company was celebrated at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, 8 East Eighty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, both of Temple Emanu-El, conducted the ceremony. The bride had no attendants, and wore a gown of white satin with point lace trimmings and veil of point lace attached to the coiffure with a diamond crescent. The four ushers were Albert Lewisohn and John Lewisohn, the brothers of the bridegroom; Charles Guggenheimer, brother of the bride, and Moses Weinman. A wedding breakfast for eighty guests was served after the ceremony. After a short trip to Lakewood, Mr. Lewisohn and his bride will sail on the steamship St. Louis May 12 for an extended European trip.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mme. Katherine von Klenner gave a musicale last evening at her studio, in Stuyvesant Square. A number of selections were sung by some of her advanced pupils.

The School for Ethical Culture held its third annual exhibition of the work of its pupils Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening at the school, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street. The exhibits were in the gymnasium and kindergarten rooms and were viewed by a large number of visitors.

The Clio Club held its eighth annual luncheon at the Savoy yesterday afternoon and entertained a number of well-known women. President Mrs. Henry T. Pierce was in charge, and covers were laid for sixty persons. "Wreathe the Bowl with Flowers of Soul" was the sentiment of the after-dinner exercises.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramsdell gave the last of her "at homes" at her residence, 581 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon. From 4 to 6 o'clock she entertained her guests, assisted by a number of artists, including Miss Charlotte Walker and R. H. Disbrow. Miss Dorothy Clinton and Miss Gabriella L. White presided over the tea table.

COMING EVENTS.

To-night the semi-finals in the boxing tournament of the Polo Athletic Club will be contested.

The east-side class of the Patria Club in patriotism and elementary civics will give an exhibition at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, this evening.

A continuous pool match for the championship of the world will be played to-night and to-morrow and Saturday nights between H. E. Stewart and Grant H. Eby.

A meeting of the New York branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held at Miss Green's residence, 194 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2:30 o'clock.

An exhibition of the work of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society will be held in the rooms of the society, at the United Charities Building, to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins, the authoress, will speak at the members' social meeting of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening.

The Alumnae Science Class, under the auspices of the Natural Science Committee, will give an exhibition of wild flowers of New York City and vicinity to-day and to-morrow from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., in the library, Normal College.

A meeting of the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association will be held at the house of Miss Chisholm, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, Saturday at 10:30. All who were pupils in the old Senior Department of the Twelfth Street School under Miss Wadleigh are invited to be present. Particulars about the association can be obtained from Miss M. L. Hawkins, 313 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Killed by a Derrick Breaking.

The beam of a derrick raising bricks on the site of the new library of the New York University, at University Heights, broke yesterday and fell on two men working beneath it. Joseph Gainor, twenty-five years old, of 40 Charlton Street, was killed, and Michael Flaherty of 354 East Eighty-fifth Street was painfully although not mortally hurt. The derrick was believed capable of lifting several tons. Only 600 bricks were on it when it broke.

NO DEATH IN THREE YEARS.

Rancocas, N. J., a Poor Place for an Undertaker to Practice His Calling In—Old and Famous.

TRENTON, April 24.—Rancocas has a population of a little more than 300 people. The population varies little from year to year, for few die and few move away. For over three years the undertaker has had nothing to do in the line of his calling.

At the meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Health, on Wednesday, the members, who are all doctors, found it quite refreshing to discuss the fact that not a death had occurred in the village of Rancocas for over three years.

Rancocas is three miles from a railroad station. It is in Burlington County, and as the latest history says, "on the pike between Mount Holly and Beverly, nearly equidistant from Mount Holly, Beverly, and Moorestown." It is on the Rancocas Creek, which empties into the Delaware River at Delanco. Rancocas is an old Quaker settlement, famous for its meeting house, its debating society, and its speedy courtships. Daniel Wells, who came from Northampton, England, in 1681, was the first settler in Rancocas. He drank the dark water of the creek that has its source up in the heart of the Jersey forest, and grew old and wise. He invited others to come and partake of the fresh air and the water and buy some part of his reservation. The real village was started by a physician, Dr. Joseph Lundy. When he came to the place the people had no need of his physic, so he cut his acres up into building blocks. He had in mind to build a city that would rival Philadelphia some day. He sold a dozen or two of lots—enough to make one street—and his son succeeded him; then he sold the rest, and made two streets. The other three streets of the village came later.

It was Quaker doctrine that wherever there was erected a meeting house there should be a school, and so it was in Rancocas. The Hicksites and the Orthodox Quakers both had meetings and both had schools.

In course of time a debating society sprang up, which became important in the life of the village, and famous all through New Jersey. John Gummere, who afterward became President of Haverford College, was a member of this society. All the great men of South Jersey were heard there, such as former Congressmen Foraker and Pugh, Senators Perkins and Carter, and Assemblyman Hansell. Dr. Charles Parry, the great Dr. Janney, and others spent portions of their early lives in Rancocas. In early days Dr. William Cooper was a lecturer in the village. He founded Coopers-town, where the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, passed most of his life.

There are hundreds of happy families in Burlington County, that can be traced to the meeting of the young people at the Quaker Debating Society.

"OTTOMANS," NOT "TURKS."

If You Call a Subject of the Sultan a Turk, He Thinks You Mean that He Is Gross and Rude.

A Turkish merchant from Baltimore was a listener in the office of the Turkish Consul in this city the other day, when a reporter was asking questions about the war. Before the reporter went away the Baltimorean said: "I have lived thirty years in Turkey, and I want to give you a suggestion. You will not find many Turks in this city. They do not emigrate. The Armenians and Syrians in the city are mostly subjects of the Sultan, but they are Greek in their sympathies.

"But if you do happen to run across a Turk, do not call him a Turk. He does not like it. To call a subject of the Sultan a Turk implies that you think he is coarse and rude. They like to be called Ottomans and to have their flag and their language spoken of as the Ottoman flag and the Ottoman tongue. Even in English parlance to say that a man is not better than a Turk implies that you have a pretty low opinion of him.

"Now a word about the Sublime Porte. Gentlemen who edit the foreign dispatches sometimes get confused about this title. In earlier days of Ottoman rule the Sultan held courts of justice and levees at the entrance of his palace. But this has long since been discontinued. The office is delegated to a deputy who presides over the whole Ottoman Government with the title of Grand Vizier. At Constantinople the Ottoman Government is called the Sublime Government. The Sultan in speaking of it calls it 'My Sublime Porte.' The title of porte, or door, is used to designate other departments of the Government apart from the Grand Vizier. For instance, the bureau of the Minister of War is called the Setaskier Kapousesi, or the gate of the army. So on with the other departments. These facts are sufficient to explain the nature of the Ottoman Government known as the Sublime Porte.

"Documents to the Sultan from the Porte are sent through the Grand Vizier, who sends them to the royal palace by special messengers, who are selected with great care. The Sultan passes from 11 until 3 o'clock each day in perusing these papers. His imperial commands are written on their broad margin in red ink. These manuscripts are considered sacred, and seldom leave the departments to which they belong except after the death of the Sultan. It is only on such documents that his autograph is ever seen."

TALE OF BLINKY AND MAMIE.

Story of a Waif Which Points a Touching Moral.

The story of "Blinky," which has been published by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, furnishes a very apt illustration of what this organization is doing in rescuing from disease and assisting toward material improvement, the numerous little waifs of neglect and poverty that are to be found in this city. Perhaps the deserving character of this work could not be more strikingly presented than it is in the affecting story of the kindness and devotion of the little newsboy to his stricken young companion. The worthiness of rescue work is also eloquently argued for in this little tale of Blinky and Mamie.

The fresh air work of the association—its ocean parties, convalescent children's homes, and mothers' homes—as a savior of the lives of bright, intelligent, but unfortunate, young ones, could not be more fittingly advocated, and when it is considered that a child may be cared for at the seaside during an entire month for $10; that $50 will provide a room at the association's seaside home, and that a bed may be had for the season for $25, the opportunity for aiding in practical manner the deserving helpless may well be appreciated. Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, is Treasurer of the organization.

THE MAPLE SUGAR SEASON.

The Production This Year Double That of Last Year.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—The maple-sugar season is now closed, most of the trees having, except in high altitudes, leafed out. It is calculated that the maple-sugar harvest this year is double in production that of last year, and half as large again as in any previous year.

Large quantities of maple sugar in the bar and syrup in cans is passing through this city from the interior for the New York market. Superlative maple sugar is selling at retail for 15 cents a pound. Henry Losee, a Delaware County sugar maker, says that the Delaware County sugar district, comprising portions of Ulster, Greene, Sullivan, Chenango, and Schoharie Counties, has made 1,500,000 pounds this year.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Going Abroad.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail for Europe next Saturday on the steamship Lucania, accompanied by his wife and daughter Gladys. After a few weeks in London the Vanderbilt family will seek some quiet place of residence abroad for the Summer. They do not expect to return to this country until next Fall. Mr. Vanderbilt was able to take a stroll out of doors yesterday, and he appears to be gaining steadily in strength.

Stock Exchange in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5.—The Board of Trade of this city has decided to establish a Stock Exchange. A committee which has had the matter in charge has reported favoring an Exchange, and the Board of Trade has authorized its Directors to carry out the recommendation.

DEATH OF JAMES P. KILBRETH.

An Early Ohio Railway Man, Father of the Collector.

Collector of the Port James T. Kilbreth received word of the death of his father, James P. Kilbreth, at Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, on Tuesday. Mr. Kilbreth has not fully recovered from his recent attack of the grip, and cannot go to Cincinnati, but last night his son, James T., Jr., started in his place.

James P. Kilbreth was eighty-six years of age and a well-known citizen of Ohio. He was early interested in railway matters, and was connected with the first railway system of the United States, which eventually merged into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He at one time operated a small road from Annapolis, Md., to Fredericksburg, Va. The rails were of wood and the cars drawn by mules.

Funeral of Louis Schnabel.

The funeral of Louis Schnabel, Superintendent of the English classes of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, who died on Monday, was conducted yesterday, with Jewish rites, at his home, 315 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mr. Schnabel was widely known in literary circles as a graceful writer. He was an accomplished and successful teacher, and his death is regarded as a serious loss to the Baron de Hirsch institution. He was a native of Moravia, was educated at the University of Vienna, and came to this country in 1863. He was for six years Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum here.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elbridge Gerry Spaulding.

Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, known as the father of the greenback, died yesterday at Buffalo. He was a native of Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y. He was born on Feb. 24, 1809, and consequently was over eighty-eight years of age. Mr. Spaulding received his education in the public schools and afterward graduated in law. He began the practice of law in Buffalo, becoming associated with H. B. Potter, George R. Babcock, and John Ganson. A few years later he went into the business of banking. About half a century ago he was active in the public affairs of Buffalo, of which city he was Mayor in 1847. He was elected to the Legislature in 1848 and to Congress the year following. Then he was elected to the State Treasurership. In 1858 and 1860 he was again returned to the House of Representatives. To his efforts mainly was due the appointment of Gen. John A. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan. When in Congress, during the war period, he drafted and introduced the greenback, or legal-tender act, and the National Currency Banking bill. He wrote the work, "Legal Tender Paper Money During the Great Rebellion," and among the public addresses on monetary questions which he gave was one before the Banking Association at the Centennial Exposition on "One Hundred Years of Progress in the Business of Banking." He is said to have left an estate of over $12,000,000.

Mrs. Abby Townley Williams.

Mrs. Abby Townley Williams, wife of Edward P. Williams, the millionaire formerly identified with Theodore Myer & Co., dealers in drugs in New York, St. Louis, and Fort Wayne, died Tuesday evening at the Plaza Hotel. Death was due to pneumonia. Mrs. Williams took little part in the social life of New York. For eighteen years she had resided with her husband in this city, and the last four years were spent at the Plaza Hotel. She was the daughter of Robert W. Townley of Elizabeth, N. J. The funeral services will be held to-morrow in Elizabeth.

James W. McCulloh.

James W. McCulloh died at Anniston, Ala., May 3, aged seventy-one years. He was a native of Baltimore. His father was one of the leading lawyers of that city. Mr. McCulloh came to New York while a young man, and was in business here as commission merchant for many years. He was widely and favorably known in the mercantile community. His health was poor for two or three years. He went to Anniston about a year ago to represent New York investors in iron manufactures there. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. FREELAND, who had managed hotels at Yonkers, Claverack, and Kinderhook, died yesterday at Hudson, N. Y.

CHAUNCY G. BAILEY, seventy-eight years old, a farmer living about a mile from Chappaqua, died there yesterday. He was very wealthy and was Town Assessor for two terms.

ATKINSON C. VARNUM, one of Lowell's most prominent citizens, and a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is dead. He was sixty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and two children. During a portion of the civil war and for some time after its close he was Paymaster in the United States Army.

Kept Their Marriage Secret.

Cornelius M. Furgueson and Miss Alice Waters, his first cousin, both of Bath Beach, were married on July 19 last, but the fact did not become publicly known until yesterday.

Mr. Furgueson has been Superintendent of Mr. Waters's farm at Bath Beach, and has lived with the family during that time. He once asked the girl's father for his daughter's hand, and was refused because of their relationship. They married anyhow, and kept the secret from Mr. Waters until Sunday.

Row in the Twelfth Regiment.

A court-martial is expected in the Twelfth Regiment to follow a row at the armory between two Sergeants of Company D that took place a few nights ago. The company had met to discuss the alleged offense of Col. Butt, who, it is claimed, swore at some members of the company during a review. Sergts. S. H. Williamson and F. Rose got into a dispute, and, according to the reports current, hard words led to blows, and Sergt. Dickson had to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
...V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

CHOICE LOCAL SECURITIES
Paying 4 to 6 Per Cent.
Particulars upon Application.
HENRY R. WILSON,
Dealer in Local Securities,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,
Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . $2,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.
It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.
The company acts as executor, guardian, or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.
TRUSTEES:
George G. Williams, John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr, William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Charles S. Brown, James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller, Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies, Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male, William J. Easton,
Charles R. Henderson, John D. Hicks,
Frederick Potter, Ellis D. Williams,
S. V. R. Cruger, Charles Matlack,
Charles Richardson,
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 26th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the indenture of trust.

24	263	399	501	763
37	264	400	517	777
76	314	401	527	794
103	327	466	542	817
147	334	471	629	826
192	343	484	666	836
225	345	489	696	875
245	348	499	705	933

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Thursday, July 1st, 1897.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with Separate Entrance for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. MENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Compared with the activity displayed on Tuesday, yesterday was a disappointment to Stock Exchange interests. The boom which seemed approaching withdrew of a sudden. Buoyancy disappeared; in place of Tuesday's firmness, Wednesday's transactions were by contrast surprisingly weak. Operators conspicuously identified with what was hoped might develop into permanent improvement do not hesitate to express their feeling of disappointment, though many of them still insist that the market's most substantial tendencies are upward.

***

Much depressing "news" was in circulation. Some of it was sensational, most of it was ridiculous. A specimen chapter recited that the extra session of Congress was about to adjourn, disheartened over the tariff outlook, Administration leaders being persuaded that no Tariff bill could be put through this session, and that, therefore, it was better to send the whole matter over till next December. What was more effective than the current news of the day was the disposition developed among the professional traders of the Stock Exchange to take profits accumulated on the bulge of Tuesday.

***

Out of a total of less than 160,000 shares dealt in all day, about 45,000 were Sugar Trust, 25,000 Chicago Gas, and 10,000 St. Paul, Western Union, and Manhattan each.

***

Though Sugar Trust was much more largely traded in and scored a loss of over 2 points, Wall Street gave more attention to what seemed to be going on under the surface in Gould stocks than anything else. Manhattan, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific all declined substantially. The statements quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES from high official authority yesterday received much consideration from everybody interested in the Gould securities. Sentiment was about evenly divided between acceptance and doubts of the officially quoted explanations. It is almost universally felt that something quite out of the ordinary must be in operation behind the scenes. Mr. George J. Gould's friends remain firm in their confidence that the weakness shown in this group of stocks is the result of Wall Street manipulation instead of any disturbance of intrinsic conditions.

***

Next in conspicuousness to the Gould stocks were the anthracite coal shares. Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central fell on what seemed to be selling by the same interests whose purchases on Tuesday occasioned sharp advances. Wall Street is full of information representing that coal prices are about to be advanced. It was upon this idea that the upward spurt in quotations was predicated on Tuesday. Such a policy is, unfortunately, not likely to bring more customers than have been lately scarce in the coal trade.

***

Gold export talk, as a market influence, has died out, though in sterling exchange circles it is believed that the shipments are to be much extended. New York bankers say easy money rates are not likely to be disturbed for months to come.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $12,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111@110¾, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅝.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 81¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	1¼
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Starch	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Louis. & Nash	⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Manhattan	1¼	West. Union	1¼
Mich. Central	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo. Pac. col. tr. 5s.	2½	T., St. L. & K. C.	
Northern Ohio 1st	1	1st t. f.	1

Bonds Declined.

Norfolk & Western con. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,202,913; balances, $5,949,298; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $332,288.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and weak. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—16@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

***

Stagnation rules in the money market. No change in conditions was noted yesterday. The volume of business in the time money department was, if anything, smaller than it has been for some time. Offerings of mercantile paper were no larger than usual.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅛@61¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,389,230
Exports in same period	7,634,958
Net exports	$6,145,728
Net imports, 1896	825,368
Net exports, 1895	15,972,851
Net exports, 1894	17,586,848
Net exports, 1893	46,494,660

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Alamo sold at .04; 1,000 shares of Comstock at .06, and 1,000 shares of Prix Arizona at .03.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 45⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 74⅞; New York Central, ⅝, to 101½; Reading, ⅝, to 9½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 54⅞, Illinois Central at 94½, Erie at 12⅝, do 1st preferred at 29½, Pennsylvania at 54⅝, and Mexican at 20½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112⅝, for money, and 3-16, to 112 11-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £34,000. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 191 and at Lisbon at 51.

TARIFF IS THE KEY.

Throughout Wall Street no name is better known than of S. V. White. As one of the veteran financiers of the Street his opinion is widely respected. At the present time Mr. White is bullish as to the eventual outcome of the situation. For the moment, however, he does not look for any substantial upward movement. In talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. White said:

"The Tariff bill, as it has come from the hands of the Senate Committee, and the fact that it has been reported from that committee to the Senate, is indicative of much good to the business interests of the country. It looks now as though we are going to have a settlement of this tariff question—the passage of a bill favorable to the business community—within the next three or four months. When that does occur there will be no further hesitation among business men.

"This tariff question has for some time been the key to the whole situation. People have not known with what sort of schedules they were to be inflicted. It has been impossible for any man in any line of trade to calculate on the future. Consequently improvement in the country's business has been an impossibility. And consequently security values have not appreciated as they should have done, and as they have been expected to do.

"The settlement of the tariff question will remove all doubt from the minds of business men. They will be able to go ahead with their plans and to extend in their various lines. The distrust which has hitherto paralyzed trade will be removed, and once more the industries of the country will progress. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance to the stock market and to the business community at large of a final settlement of our tariff troubles.

"Of course, we are not through with the tariff yet. It will take some time, probably three or four months, to adjust and establish the new schedules. In the meantime I do not look for any great activity in the stock market. There will naturally be hesitation and lack of interest on the part of the public until the adverse factors are removed, and business prosperity is assured, and, no matter what may develop, business prosperity cannot be assured until there are no further tariff questions to annoy.

"I feel very bullish, however, on the future. Underlying conditions favor an upward movement in security values. The bearish factors are nearly all removed from the situation. As soon as we have a final decision upon the tariff question improvement will begin. Until then temporary influences—those that may spring up from day to day—will probably prevail."

HOW SUGAR IS PROTECTED.

There seems to be no end of confusion in Wall Street relative to the effect that the different tariff schedules might have upon the American Sugar Refining Company's profits.

Taking as a basis of calculation a letter recently written by one of the large firms of sugar brokers in Lower Wall Street, it becomes easy to draw a very fair conclusion as to what is the bearing of the latest Senate Finance Committee schedule upon the Sugar Trust's situation. The figures given in this letter as to the protection afforded by the Dingley schedule, as against Germany, showed a differential in favor of this country of .21 cent per pound. Using the same basis for a calculation under the Senate Finance Committee's schedule, we find the differential—or, in other words, the protection—afforded to the American Sugar Company to be .64 cent a pound. The figures in detail would be:

One hundred pounds of granulated, test 100 degrees, pays the following duties: Specific of 1.16 cents a pound, ad valorem of 35 per cent., and, on account of the bounty paid by Germany, 3.83, making a total of 2.41 cents per pound.

The American refiner pays duty on 107½ pounds raw, to make 100 pounds granulated, as follows: Specific of .95 per cent., ad valorem of 35 per cent., making a total of 1.77 cents plus the .27 cent bounty from Germany, or 2.04 in all. The difference between these two is the American refiner's protection against Germany, which is .37 cent. In calculating the protection against sugars from countries other than Germany the .27 cent bounty is disregarded, making the difference between 2.41 cents and 1.77 cents per pound, or .64 cent per pound, the protection the American refiners are given.

It was claimed that the protection under the Wilson bill was about one-fourth of a cent a pound. To be more exact, it was .32½ per cent. a pound. The letter above alluded to shows that under the Dingley schedule the protection would have been .21 cent a pound, and the above figures, which are correct to within a very small decimal, show a protection of .64, or exactly double what the refiners received under the Wilson bill. During the discussion after the publication of the Dingley tariff schedule on sugar, the refiners claimed that they needed nothing further to pay their dividends and lay aside a surplus than was given to them by the Wilson bill.

Such being the case, it is easily seen that under the present schedule, should the same become a law, the profits would more than double to the American Sugar Refining Company.

WORMS, FLIES, AND BUGS.

This is the time of year when the growing wheat crop is watched with great anxiety by the agriculturists of Wall Street and the Board of Trade of Chicago.

A proper study of the subject demands not only an exhaustive knowledge of farming, but also a profound acquaintance with meteorology and entomology. Certain dispatches received in Wall Street yesterday show how the latter science is being cultivated. A reliable news agency put out this:

"Chicago Special—Wheat pest has been doing great damage in Southern Indiana the past week. It is a very small worm which bores into roots of plants. Farmers say damage is greater than by chinch bug or Hessian fly."

The discoverer of this mysterious worm of rooting propensities is not named. With the shrinking modesty of genius he remains anonymous. Not so with another entomologist. The following comes from Logan & Co. of Chicago:

"Capt. Phillips has a letter from Kansas saying wheat is not looking well in spite of rains. There are millions of chinch bugs and wheat is looking yellow toward the roots."

Is it possible that Capt. Phillips is in error? The allusion to the yellowness of the roots raises the suspicion that his millions of chinch bugs may really be the worm of mystery who attends strictly to roots. But be these insects bugs or worms, the benevolence of the scientists who publish their discoveries must be gratefully acknowledged.

The speculator, with his eyes glued to the awful spectacle of hungry bugs, flies, and worms, naturally hastens to buy wheat. When this has happened there sometimes comes about a curious scientific metamorphosis. The bugs, flies, and worms are found to be really of benign instinct, and their presence rather fertilizes and cultivates the wheat than otherwise. Sometimes they vanish utterly.

Sometimes in the slang of a not remote period the flies are found to have settled on the speculator.

And so the researches of Wall Street science go on.

GOSSIP ON TOBACCO.

Rumors on tobacco are numerous. Most of them are bear rumors. It was reported yesterday that houses representing insiders had been selling stock for some time in anticipation of unfavorable tariff schedules and on the knowledge of internal dissensions in the management. The news of the retirement of several Directors yesterday was taken as significant. In the case of tobacco, however, it must always be remembered that Wall Street knows no better masters of manipulation than what is commonly called "the tobacco crowd."

A SARCASTIC SUGGESTION.

The decision of Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court holding that Stock Exchange seats are subject to taxation occasioned much comment yesterday. One Wall Street wit suggested that it should have been decided by the Court to tax these seats on their earning power, "in which case the decree would have meant nothing whatsoever."

ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

The May letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"Beginning in February last the anthracite coal market requirements were estimated at 2,500,000 tons and the shipments did not exceed this amount. The same rate of consumption was estimated for March and April and not exceeded materially in the shipments. During May the same rate of mining will be continued. Contrary to the usual custom of naming a circular price for Spring trade below that current in the first part of the year, the various interests recognized that the January circular, the same as that of July, 1896, was already sufficiently low, and decided to retain it. Further, it is generally admitted by those interests which issue a tidewater circular of prices for their coal, that in June or July the usual advance will be made for Fall business.

"The result has been that the wide difference between the circular and actual selling price that appeared throughout 1896 has been gradually reduced, the selling price advancing. Fewer sales have been made at present prices for delivery months hence, and complaints of one or another interest making concessions in price have been comparatively rare. It has been, and is now, no easy matter for these anthracite carrying and mining interests to keep their tonnage within the market requirements. Even now, working only half time, several of them are compelled to store a large part of their output, and that they are doing this and at the same time maintaining the price shows how keenly alive they have become to the necessities of the situation, and their earnest determination to try to again place the industry on a profitable footing."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	..	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	70
Kings County Traction	37	39
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	126	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	165	178
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	71
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	69	73
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	100½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	212	213
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	68
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	253
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	59	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	93	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	109	109½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	101	102
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	100	101
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	116	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42¼	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	19	22
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	299	300
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	94
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¾
Trow Directory pf.	84	87

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	170	Manhattan	220
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	100	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	158
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New York	280
Continental	130	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank N. Amer.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	4000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
German-American	150	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	111
Hanover	825	Third National	90
Hudson River	158	Tradesmen's	97
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	270
Leather Manfrs'	180	Western National	114

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The local market has ruled dull. Prices were irregular. Lehigh Valley after selling at 24¾ declined 2⅜ on sales to realize profits. The tractions were more active, but somewhat erratic; Philadelphia after advancing to 69¾, lost a part of the gain during the last hour; Union was firm. United Gas sold at 72¼; American Railway Electric Light advanced a point from 5 to 6. The other industrials were dull and featureless. The market closed rather heavy at these quotations for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23⅞	23⅝	24⅜	23½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	51⅝	52	51⅝
Reading	9⅝	9 1-16	9⅝	9 7-16
Read. 1st pf.	20 7-16	20¼	20½	20⅜
Read. 2d pf.	12¼	12	12¼	12 3-16
Read. gen. 4s, t. c.	80½	80½	81	80⅜
El. & Peo. 4s	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝	70
Met. Traction	..	101⅝	103½	..
Phila. Traction	69⅝	69	69½	69¾
Baltimore Traction	19¼	19¼	19½	19¼
Union Traction	9½	9¼	9⅝	9½
Penn. R., L. & P.	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅜
P. R., L. & P. pf.	31½	31¼	31½	31⅜
United Gas Imp.	72	72	72½	72¼
Electric Storage	18	17½	17⅞	18½
Elect. Storage pf.	19¼	18½	19	20
Am. Ry. Elect.	4⅞	6	6¼	6

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	215
Boston & Lowell	..	213½
Boston & Maine	160	160¾
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	101½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104	105
Fitchburg pf.	93	93¾
Old Colony	..	178½
West End	73½	74
West End pf.	93	94
Wisconsin Central	..	1

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¼	..
Atlantic	18½	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	111¾	112¼
Butte & Boston	15½	15⅝
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	6⅝	6¾
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	..	4¾
Kearsarge	14½	15
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	28	29
Pioneer, (gold)	3¾	4
Quincy	104	106
Santa Ysabel	..	13
Tamarack	..	116
Tamarack, Junior	14	..
Tecumseh	..	2
Wolverine	8½	8¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	222
Dominion Coal	9¾	10
Dominion Coal pf.	82	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	101¾	102
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	7½	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14	14½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 5.—Trading was irregular, some securities displaying strength and others heaviness, with the weak features predominating. There was good buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Pioneer Gold rose ⅜, to 4¼, but receded to 4. United States Oil was off 1⅜, to 9, closing at 9½. The Directors will meet next Tuesday to declare the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., or 37½ cents per share. Boston and Montana sold off from 113⅜ to 112; Butte from 15⅞ to 15½; Centennial from 7 to 6⅞, with a rally to 6½, while West End rose ¾, to 73¾, closing at 73½.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	215
Boston & Lowell	..	213½
Boston & Maine	160	160¾
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	101½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104	105
Fitchburg pf.	93	93¾
Old Colony	..	178½
West End	73½	74
West End pf.	93	94
Wisconsin Central	..	1

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¼	..
Atlantic	18½	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	111¾	112¼
Butte & Boston	15½	15⅝
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	6⅝	6¾
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	..	4¾
Kearsarge	14½	15
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	28	29
Pioneer, (gold)	3¾	4
Quincy	104	106
Santa Ysabel	..	13
Tamarack	..	116
Tamarack, Junior	14	..
Tecumseh	..	2
Wolverine	8½	8¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	222
Dominion Coal	9¾	10
Dominion Coal pf.	82	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	101¾	102
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	7½	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14	14½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 5.—It began to look on the Stock Exchange as though the turn had come, and that local securities would strengthen up. Trade had a stronger tone, and brokers were very much encouraged. West Chicago opened at 101 account, 101½ account ex dividend, touched 100, and closed strong at 101⅝. North Chicago made a good gain, advancing to 219 account. Match sold to 139; City Railway holds at 215. Biscuit gained from 46 to 47. Alley "L," 41½. Match was 2½ points higher than it was two days ago, and it is evident that the break of the other day was for the purpose of inducing holders to liquidate their stock in the hope of acquiring it cheap. It opened strong, at 187, and sold to 189.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard Co.	22
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	25
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48
Chicago City Railway	213
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138¾
Lake St. Elevated	12⅞
International Packing Co.	22
International Packing Co. pf.	49
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	33½
New York Biscuit Company	46½
North Chicago Street Railroad	216½
Street's West Side Cable Line	92½
West Chicago Street Railroad	*100
Lake Street Elevated trust ctfs.	10¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	41½
Chicago Edison Railroad	110

*Ex-div.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.07
Alpha Con.	.08	.09
Andes	.25	.25
Belcher	.32	.35
Best & Belcher	.64	.64
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonian	.13	.13
Challenge Con.	.35	.36
Chollar	.83	.80
Confidence	1.30	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	..

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

5 % First Mortgage Gold Loan.—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, Clinch Valley Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, after default made by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company—known as its 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Norfolk & Western Railroad Company—Clinch Valley Division, issued under its mortgage to The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, dated June 1, 1887, and such default having continued for 60 days after demand made therefor, the principal amount of all the bonds secured by said mortgage was, on the 30th day of May, 1896, pursuant to a request in an instrument of writing made to the Trustee by the holders of a majority of all the said bonds outstanding under their hands and seals, declared by the said Trustee to be immediately due and payable; and the said bonds have matured.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That payment has been made to the Trustee of an amount sufficient to pay off the principal amount of all said bonds now outstanding, together with coupons representing interest thereon to June 1, 1897, and all other outstanding coupons, matured prior to June 1, 1897, of said issue, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company hereby fixes June 1, 1897, at Railroad Company hereby fixes June 1, 1897, at the office of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where payment will be made of said bonds and coupons, on presentation and surrender of the same, with all unpaid coupons.

All interest will cease on June 1, 1897, upon unpresented bonds.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By F. J. KIMBALL, President.

NOTICE.

Adjustment Mortgage Loan.—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, after default made by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company known as its Adjustment Mortgage Loan, pany known as its Adjustment Mortgage Loan, issued under its mortgage to The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, dated October 29, 1884, and such default having continued for 60 days after demand made therefor, the principal amount of all the bonds secured by said mortgage was, on the 20th day of May, 1896, pursuant to a request in an instrument of writing made to the Trustee by the holders of a majority of all the said bonds outstanding under their hands and seals, declared by the said Trustee to be immediately due and payable; and the said bonds have matured.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That payment has been made to the Trustee of an amount sufficient to pay off the principal amount of all said bonds now outstanding, together with coupons representing interest thereon to June 1, 1897, and all other outstanding coupons, matured prior to June 1, 1897, of said issue, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company hereby fixes June 1, 1897, at the office of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where payment will be made of said bonds and coupons, on presentation and surrender of the same, with all unpaid coupons.

All interest will cease on June 1, 1897, upon unpresented bonds.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By F. J. KIMBALL, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of Madison Square Garden Co.

To the Stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of May, 1897, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th St. The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 29, to Wednesday, May 12.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

New York, April 24, 1897.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, March 29, 1897.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 3d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 7th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 16, 1897.

For the purposes of special meetings of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held on the 20th day of May next, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., to be reopened on the morning of Friday the 21st day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

New York, May 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Distributing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 1,404 and 1,405, Lords Court Building, William Street and Exchange Place, New York, on Tuesday, May 18th, at twelve o'clock, noon.

N. E. D. HUGGINS,
Secretary.

German Exchange Bank.
New York, April 26th, 1897.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking house on Thursday, May 6th, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 6th at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

To Contractors:

Bids will be received by the Board of Managers for supplying the Long Island State Hospital at Brooklyn and Kings Park with coal for the year beginning with October 1st, 1897. Specifications for same can be obtained at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, corner Clarkson street and Albany Avenue, and all information relative to supply and delivery of same that is not made clear in specifications can be given at that department.

Bids to be opened on Monday, May 24th, at 4 P. M., at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Prest.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOULANGER, CAMILLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAMILLE BOULANGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1897. SOPHIE HETZEL, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

mh4-law6mTh

CANIMAR, COUNT OF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFONSINE ALFONSO Y MADAN, COUNT OF CANIMAR, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. CARL EDWARD BILLQVIST, Ancillary Executor. ROBERT S. MURPHY, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 11 Broadway, New York.

f23-law6mTh

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. GEORGINE A. CRAIGIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-law6mTh

CRAMER, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN CRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, the seventh day of April, 1897. BERTRUDE S. CRAMER, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Att'y for Adm'x, Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, corner Beekman, New York City. ap8-law6mTh

DE FOREST, AGNES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES F. DE FOREST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles D. O'Connell, Esq., No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, at No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York the 7th day of April, 1897. CLARA T. DE FOREST, Executrix. CHARLES D. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executrix, 234 Broadway, New York City.

GLEDHILL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN GLEDHILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, Gledhill, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Campbell & Moore, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1897. HENRY GLEDHILL, Administrator; CAMPBELL & MOORE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap1-law6mTh

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 5, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
151	153	5	Adams Express	152	152	152	152	.....
10½	11¼	150	American Cotton Oil	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	.....
58	58½	40	Am. Cotton Oil pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
112	113	10	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
10¼	10½	700	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅜	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
115⅜	115⅝	44,496	American Sugar Refs.	117⅛	117⅝	115⅛	115⅝	− ½
103⅝	104	525	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	104¼	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜	− ¼
68½	69	5,942	American Tobacco	69½	69½	68	68⅝	− ⅛
10¼	10⅜	410	At., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
18⅝	19	1,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	200	Baltimore & Ohio	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
9	9¼	400	Bay State Gas	9½	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
106	107	1,565	Brooklyn Union Gas	106	107	106	106½	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	410	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
73¼	73⅝	9,946	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅝	74	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	26,261	Chicago Gas	82¾	83⅜	82¾	83	.....
72⅝	72¾	10,583	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73¼	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	− ⅛
130¾	131⅛	883	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131½	131⅞	131¼	131⅜	− ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	725	Chicago & Northwest	104½	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	− ⅛
62	62⅛	685	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63	63	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	310	C., C., C. & St. Louis	29	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
16½	18	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¾	640	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
161⅜	162¼	255	Consolidated Gas Co.	162⅜	162⅝	162	162	− 1⅜
106	106⅜	2,966	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	105⅛	105⅛	− ⅛
148	149	20	Del., Lack. & West	149	149	149	149	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	400	Erie	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
31	31⅛	100	General Electric	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	− ⅛
34	35	210	Illinois Steel Co	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	− ⅛
13½	14⅛	25	Lake Erie & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
161¼	162½	101	Lake Shore	162	162	162	162	.....
47	48	18	Long Island	48	48	42	42	− ⅜
43⅝	43⅞	8,425	Louisville & Nashville	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− 1⅛
82⅝	82⅞	9,540	Manhattan Con	83½	83½	82	82⅛	− 2½
95⅝	96	100	Michigan Central	96½	96½	95½	95½	− ⅜
17	18	100	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	.....
27¾	27⅝	410	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
12	12⅜	4,283	Missouri Pacific	13	13	11⅞	12⅛	− 1⅛
17	20	13	Mobile & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
23½	24	2,010	National Lead Co	24⅛	24⅜	23½	23½	+ ⅛
91½	92	191	National Lead Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ 1¼
100	...	100	National Starch	3	3	3	3	− 2
78⅝	78⅞	1,400	New Jersey Central	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	− 1¼
99	99⅜	559	New York Central	99½	99⅞	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
27½	29½	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	23½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
3⅝	4	200	North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
12⅝	12¾	50	Northern Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
34	35	350	Northern Pacific pf	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	550	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
42½	45	10	O. R. & Nav. pf	41	41	41	41	.....
27⅜	27⅝	2,825	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
18⅞	18⅝	2,900	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
40	40½	972	Reading 1st pf	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	− ⅛
23½	24	170	Reading 2d pf	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
4⅞	4⅝	100	St. L. & S. F.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
58⅝	58⅞	1,830	St. Paul & Omaha	59⅝	59⅝	58¾	58¾	− ⅜
14⅝	15⅜	315	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	.....
7⅞	7⅞	150	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25½	26	1,300	Southern Railway pf	26½	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
7	7¼	1,055	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
19¾	19¾	3,275	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¾	19¾	19	19⅜	− ⅛
8½	8½	300	Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	620	Union Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	.....
62½	63	50	Union Ferry Co.	62½	62½	62½	62½	.....
53¾	54	420	U. S. Leather pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	.....
13⅝	13⅞	150	United States Rubber	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
13	14½	60	Wabash	5	5	5	5	.....
4¼	4⅜	150	Wabash pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	10,240	Western Union Tel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
76½	76¾			77⅜	77⅜	76⅛	76⅛	− ⅛
Sales		161,494						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil 8s 100⅝
5,000

Am. Tobacco Co scrip 67½
2,000

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 78½
18,000

At, T & S F gen 4s 80¼
1,000 80¼
82,000 80
500 80¼
500
Adjustment 4s 45⅜
10,000 45¼
2,000 45½
4,000 45
8,000

Austin & N W 1st 84½
11,000

Brooklyn Elev 1st 77
10,000 77¼
5,000 77
2,000

Brooklyn Elev 2d 43¼
5,000

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 110¼
24,000 110½
1,000

Bklyn W & W Co 5s 94
4,000

Buffalo & Erie new 104
5,000

Canada So 1st gtd 110¼
5,000

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 28⅝
5,000 28
4,000

Cent of N J gen 5s 110
1,000

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 73¼
16,000 73⅝
5,000

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 102
2,000

Ches & Ohio con 5s 109½
5,000

Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 91¾
5,000 91½
10,000

Chi, B & Q conv 5s 101
5,000 101¼
5,000

Chi & E Ill gen 5s 99½
1,000 100
7,000

Chi G L & C Co 1st 98
5,000

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 42½
1,000 42¼
13,000 42⅜
18,000 42⅝
2,000 42⅜
15,000 42¾

Chi & N W coup gold 7s 120
3,000

30-year deb 5s 110½
10,000

Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s 107½
5,000

C, St P, M & O cons 131
5,000

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 94½
11,000

Col, H V & T 5s 68½
1,000

Col & Ninth Ave 1st 116½
10,000 116½
10,000 116¾
2,000

Commercial Cable 4s 98⅝
10,000

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 91
10,000 91½
5,000

Del & Iron Range 1st 99
1,000

East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s 52⅜
1,000 52
2,000 114

Total sales $1,128,500

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 111½
1,000 111
5,000

Erie gen lien 3-4s 62¾
2,000

Erie 1st con 7s 141½
1,000 120F
Ft W & D C 1st 58½
4,000

Fulton Elevated 1st 40
1,000

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 88½
5,000 88¾
7,000

H & Tex Cent G M 4s 66¾
1,000 66
1,000

Ill Cent 4s, 1952 102
500

Int & Gt Nor 1st 117
1,000

Iowa Cent 1st 5s 90¾
1,000

Knox & Ohio 1st 114
2,000

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 95
1,000 94¾
2,000

L S & M So 1st reg 110¾
4,000

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Con, assented 97¾
5,000

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 116¼
15,000 116⅝
2,000 116
8,000 116½
20,000

Long Island 1st 103
500

Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st 95⅛
6,000

Unified gold 4s 79
1,000

Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d 103
1,000

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 115¾
1,000

Mil & St Paul cons 133
5,000 133¼
7,000 133⅜
1,000

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 83¾
10,000 83½
5,000 83¾
1,000

Mo, K & T 2d 56
15,000 55⅝
6,000 55⅞
21,000 55¾
10,000

Mo Pac 1st col 5s 42½
3,000

Morris & Essex 7s, 1900 112
1,000

N Y Cent 1st coup 120⅜
1,000

N Y Cent deb 5s 110
2,000
Registered 110
6,000

N Y & Harl 1st coup 110¼
1,000

N Y & Harl 1st reg 110¼
10,000

N Y & Port 5s 110
38,000

N Y, O & W refdg 4s 93⅜
13,000 93½
12,000 93¾
7,000

N Y, O & W con 5s 109¾
4,000 109½
9,000

Norf & W Ry con 4s 67½
8,000

Northern Ohio 1st 102
3,000

Nor Pac gen lien 3s 52⅜
1,000 52
17,000

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 87¼
27,000 87
52,000

Oregon R & N 4s 82½
1,000

Oregon Short Line 6s 118
2,000
Trust Co certfs 116¼
2,000 116⅝
1,000

Penn R R real es 4s 108½
8,000

People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 103
5,000

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 100¼
12,000

Reading Co gen 4s 80⅞
32,000 80⅝
7,000

Rio Grande West 1st 73⅝
2,000

St L S W 2d inc 22
1,000

St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s 106
1,000

St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s 106⅝
13,000 10F 106½
10,000

Southern Ry 1st 5s 89¼
6,000 89⅝
6,000

Standard R & T 6s 66¼
500 67¼
1,000 67⅛
3,000

Standard R & T inc 17½
5,000 17⅜
4,000 17⅝
2,000

Tex & N O cons 5s 96½
10,000

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 89¾
1,000 89⅝
15,000

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 69
7,000

Union Elev 1st 6s 77
1,000

Union Pac 1st, 1898 102¾
1,000

Union Pac 6s, 1898 108¼
2,000

U P, D & G 1st 34½
3,000 35
20,000

Wabash 1st 5s 102
11,000 102¼
1,000 102
22,000

Wab R & Chi ext 90
2,000

Wabash 2d 5s 65½
10,000

West Shore gtd 4s reg 109
11,000

Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 114¼
8,000

Wn Union col trust 5s 108
8,000

Wheel & L E 1st 91½
10,000

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 28⅞
5,000 29¼
6,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	68	75	N. Y. & N. H.	168	171
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111	D. S. & A.	2⅜	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅛	13
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	123	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	107½	100	N. Y. S. & W.	7½	7¾
5s, r., 1894	102½	103	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	101	104	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	21	22
4s, c., 1925	122½	123	Erie 1st pf.	28½	29½	Norfolk So.	7	10
5s, r., 1894	112⅞	113⅜	Erie 2d pf.	17	19	Norfolk & West.	9	10½
5s, c., 1894	112⅞	113⅜	Eighth Avenue	...	330	Ohio Southern	...	5
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..	Erie 1st Tel.	63½	64¼	Ont. Mining	3¼	10
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..	Ev. & T. H.	23	27	Ore. R. & N.	40	41
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41	Ore. R. & N. pf.	42½	45
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	122	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	11	12
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & W.	25	40	Penn. Coal	320	...
Alt. & T. H., 1, r. & 60	64	..	G. B. & W., Deb., A	35	50	Peo. & Eastern.	3	5
Am. Coal	110	120	G. B. & W., Deb., B	2	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46	50
Am. T. & C.	87	88	Harlem	310	320	P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅞	12¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	101	108	Homestake	35	40	P. Ft. W. & C.	160	170
Ann Arbor	10½	..	Illinois Central	92	93	Pull. Palace Co.	150½	158
Ann Arbor pf.	23½	..	Iowa Central	5½	6	Quicksilver	1⅜	2½
Asphalt	⅛	..	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Quicksilver pf.	...	10
Atl & Pac.	...	3	Kens. & Saratoga	175	185	Rens. & Saratoga	...	185
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1½	3	Rio Gr. W. pf.	30	38½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	30	38½
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	R., W. & O.	117¼	130	R., W. & O.	117¼	130
Brooklyn R. T.	20	20⅜	Second Avenue	...	4	Second Avenue	...	4
Brunswick Co.	...	1	St.L. & S.F. 1st pf.	37½	14	St.L. & S.F. 1st pf.	37½	38½
Buff., R. & P.	103	106	St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	12½	35	St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	12½	34
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75	St. L. S. W.	22½	24	St. L. S. W.	22½	24
Canada Southern	46½	47¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	6½	7½	St. L. S. W. pf.	6½	7¼
Canadian Pacific	53¾	54¼	St. P. & Duluth	18	23	St. P. & Duluth	18	23
Central Pacific	7¼	...	St. P. & D. pf.	...	87	St. P. & D. pf.	...	87
Chi. & Alton	166	170	St. P., M. & M.	113½	117	St. P., M. & M.	113½	117
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	...	St. P. & O. pf.	139	145	St. P. & O. pf.	139	145
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Sil. bull. certfs.	61⅛	61⅝	Sil. bull. certfs.	61⅛	63
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Sixth Avenue	...	185	Sixth Avenue	...	185
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153	155	Third Avenue	150	152	Third Avenue	150	152
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mexican Central.	7½	8	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	170	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	76½	U. P., D. & G.	1	1½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	46	U. S. Express	38	43
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	87	Minn. Iron	43	45½	U. S. Leather.	6¾	7
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11	U. S. Rubber pf.	63	65
Com. Cable	150	..	Morris & Essex	161½	165	Wells-F. Express.	101	104
Consol. Coal	36	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12½	West. Union Beef.	5¾	8
Den. & R. G.	9	10	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58	West. Union Beef. pf.	5¾	6¾
D. & R. G. pf.	37¼	38	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	20	W. & L. E.	⅜	⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	9	New Cent. Coal	4	8	W. & L. E. pf.	2¾	3½
			New England	...	38	Wis. Central.	1	1½

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOX, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE FOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1897. GEORGE J. FOX, Executor. NICHOLS & BACON, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Wall St., N. Y. m25-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LUTZ, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Lutz, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1897. LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH and JOHN G. LUTZ, Administrators; ALBERT J. WISE, Att'y for Administrators, 163 Broadway, N. Y. ap1-law6mTh

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. Sp. Mfg.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
21,480	Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅝	118⅜	115⅝	115⅝
1,140	Am. Tobacco	69½	69⅝	68¼	68⅝
81	A., T. & S.F. pf.	19¾	19¾	18⅝	18⅝
5,840	Chicago Gas	82⅝	83⅜	82	82⅜
30	C., R. I. & P.	83	83	82¼	82⅜
5,980	C., R. & Q.	73⅜	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞
4,910	C., M. & St. P.	73⅞	73⅞	72⅜	72⅞
180	C. St. P., M. & O.	89½	89½	89	89
650	Cen. of N. J.	79⅜	79⅝	78¾	78⅞
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	29	29	29	29
130	Ches. & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
280	Del. & Hudson	107	107	106¾	106¾
10	Gen. Electric	31	31	31	31
490	Lake E. & Nash.	44½	44⅝	43⅜	43⅜
2,080	Manhattan	83¼	83⅜	82½	82¾
870	Mo. Pacific	13	13	11⅝	11⅝
20	Nat. Lead	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
190	N. Y. Central	99¼	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞
20	N. Pacific pf.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1,190	Phil. & Read.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
150	Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
10	Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½
220	Tenn. C. & I.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½
150	U. S. Leath. pf.	53½	53⅝	53	53
10	Union Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,210	Western Union	77⅞	77⅞	76	76½

49,741.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	45	45	45	45
8,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,000	Wabash 1st	102	102	102	102

$17,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	295
4th week April	$34,080	$30,708	$32,987
Month	116,968	102,743	109,220
From July 1	1,360,142	1,410,453	1,309,327
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,528	1,521	.....
4th week April	$194,052	$97,172	.....
Month	323,150	318,881	.....
From July 1	4,022,231	4,728,163	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,362
4th week April	$277,472	$263,020	$228,448
Month	892,854	824,266

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Lively Bidding for Several Parcels at Auction.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Elias Kempner, for $55,000, the lot, with old building, 7 Great Jones Street, about 175 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100. The buyer is a builder who will immediately improve the property by the erection of an eight-story manufacturing building.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold the five-story limestone and brick apartment house 126 West Ninety-first Street, 33.4 by 90 by 100.11. The same firm has sold for the Atlas Improvement Company to Builders P. M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. Terms private. The builders will begin the erection of high class dwellings.

P. Duffy has sold to Max Marx the lot on the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 30 by 95.

Many investors and operators gathered around the stand of Philip A. Smyth in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday morning ready to bid on the four parcels offered at partition sale by that auctioneer. The four-story brick flat 432 Fourth Avenue, 21.6 by 60, was started at $25,000 and knocked down for $30,000 to Frederick R. Minrath. The next parcel, the four-story brick hotel, with store, 252 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twentieth Street, 23 by 92, found a ready market. Somebody said $30,000, but $40,000 was the bid after two advances. Another $10,000 was added in a few bids, and the property was finally sold to Arthur Simonson for $53,600. The two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 86 and 88 Madison Avenue, each 24.5 by 95, brought $47,000 and $46,000, respectively, and the five-story brick flat, stores, southwest corner of West Fourth and Cornelia Streets, 40.11 by 75 by 26.10 by 76, was sold for $48,750. F. E. Wadhams was the purchaser of all three parcels.

In the same salesroom, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to one of the plaintiffs, Virginia Budelman, for $9,300, the two-story brick factory, 207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Lee & Simis sold, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Leopold Hellinger, for $46,500, the two six-story brick tenements 2 and 4 Bayard Street, 50.6 by 49.10½ by 50.6 by 49.9.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $24,000, the five-story stone-front flat 1,575 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold, at executor's sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $16,100, the five-story brick double tenement, with two stores, 617 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 332 East Twenty-sixth Street, south side, about 477 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $15,084.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 106 to 114 Cannon Street, and 286 to 296 Stanton Street, northeast corner, 125 by 100, three four-story brick factories and two six-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $4,393; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 5 and 7 Hester Street, north side, 50 feet west of Clinton Street, 50 by 100, two four-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $32,358.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Wells, referee, Spring Street, west side, 124.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, runs west 24.9 to west side of Sheridan Avenue, by west 95.9, by north 24.7, by east 96, by east 23.11, by south —. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John A. Pine, referee, 14 and 16 East Ninetieth Street, south side, 221 feet and 263 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 14, $4,466; on No. 18, $4,327.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, runs east 358 feet, by northwest to a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 417 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by west on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 217, by south 100.10, two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, vacant, on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, runs south 66 by east 100, by south 10.4½ by southwest 71.11, by southeast along Lawrence Street 150, by northeast 110, by southeast 25.3, by southwest 113.6, by southeast 50 by northeast 120.4, by southeast 153.5½, by northeast 119.11, by north 84.5, by west 525, except such portion of above described premises as has been taken for the opening and extension of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; one, two, three, and four story brewery, ice houses, stables, storehouses, and dwellings. Due on judgment, $332,956.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 352 Madison Street, south side, 239.11 feet east of Scammel Street, 236 by 94.10 by 23.6 by 95.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,317; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., peremptory sale, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, two lots, 25.11 and 25, respectively, by 100 vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, trustee's sale, Twenty-fourth Ward, Norwood Avenue, west side, 173.9 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 50 by 100, vacant; Hull Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Ozark Street, 25 by 100; vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., 459, 461, and 463 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, northeast side, 160 feet southeast of Eighth Avenue, each 13.4 by 100.2, three two-story and basement frame houses; 407 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, northeast side, 200 feet northwest of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 112.8, three-story and basement frame house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick museum, 86.1 by 86.1; Department of Public Parks, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 28.9 by 60.11; Simon Haberman of 919 Seventh Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $140,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.9; Hugo F. Hoefler of 558 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $67,500.

No. 221 East Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 23.4 by 110; Weil & Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $22,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat with store, 25 by 115; Solomon Davidson of 140 East Eightieth Street, owner; G. T. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Boulevard, east side, 52.6 feet north of One Hundredth Street, for a one-story iron and frame store, 23 by 30; Nathalie F. Reynal of White Plains, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 2,763 Webster Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.6 by 50.6; John J. Scott of 203 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 62.10 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; Mrs. M. J. Donohue of 20 Crofona Place, owner; Andrew Ebsen of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $4,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 300 feet east of Boston Road, for a one-story frame shed, 53 by 20; Emilio Geise, owner; Louis Jacobi of 249 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $65.

Alterations.

No. 52 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Columbia College, owner; Charles Steele of 52 West Forty-ninth Street, lessee; George E. Wood of 68 William Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 201 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store, James Patteron of 189 West Twenty-second Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Charles W. Haywood of Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park, owner; G. H. Budlong of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $250.

No. 838 Broadway, for a five-story and three-story extension brick office building, with stores, J. B. DeYoung of 125 West Seventy-seventh Street, lessee; Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

Morris Avenue, west side, 185.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Bernhard Gerdes, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $750.

No. 184 South Street, to a five-story brick storage warehouse, William J. Matheson, owner; Oscar Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Elliott Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Julianna Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Archibald Stillmann of 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $800.

Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Boston Road, to a two-story frame hotel, Daniel P. O'Connell, owner; William M. Rongee, architect; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 5.

GREENE ST, 171 and 173, 40x100; Ferdinand R. Mela and wife to William R. Rose $100

COLUMBIA ST, 54, 20x100; Louis Lese and others to Barney Isaacs and another.

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of Minetta St, 25x135.11x39.10x150.2; Abram J. Martin to John H. Henshaw 1

COLUMBIA ST, 54; Phœna Lowenfeld and wife to Louis Lese and another 10,300

6TH AV, 140 and 142, 64.6x121x60.4x49.8x 71.2; Charles A. Hess, as assignee, to Mary E. Herrington 100

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon Sayles and wife to Charles A. Hess, as assignee 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary E. Harrington 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 45, 18.4x93.6; William H. Innee to Mary J. Innee 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 12th St, 20.9x80.9x23.11x75; Alexander Becker and wife to Hugo J. Potosky 10,000

AVENUE B, s w corner of 2d St, 44.8x 80; Jacob Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

GREENE ST, 171 and 173, 40x100; William H. Rose and wife to F. R. Mela 100

7TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 80.10; Avenue B, 39, 20x64; Abraham Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.11; Ellen Garnhart to W. W. Garnhart and another 1

123D ST, s s, 183 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x 100.11; Margaret Inglis to Caroline Morange and others 1

129TH ST, 306 West, 25x99.11; Robert Hill to Louis Stern 1

131ST, s s, 83.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Sherwood McCollom to Augustus McCollom, ½ part 1

118TH ST, 108 West, 17x100.11; Annie McReynolds, as executrix, to Margaretta L. Clark 100

106TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 2.6x100.11; D. Willis James and wife to Thomas Hunter, and others 1

110TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Josephine D. H. Carrington and another to Helene A. Von Gerichten 16,800

107TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x96; James E. Costello to Margaret Costello 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Peter Gallagher and wife to Annie V. Taylor 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 321.4 ft e of Central Av, 100x125; Henry Dewhurst and wife to Caroline Bigley 2,500

BATHGATE AV, e s, 116.8 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x90.6x16.8x90.2; Mary A. Robinson to Catharine McCabe 1

LOT 2,340, map of part of Mount Hope, Webster Av, n s, 35 ft w of 206th St, 50 x112.6; James J. Edwards to Elizabeth Edwards 5

HULL AV, e s, 225 ft n of Ozark St, 52.6 x100.11x66.5x100; Charles S. Clark and wife to Michael F. Geary and another... 1,700

BEEKMAN ST, 80; William Zinsser and wife to August Zinsser 1

WILLIAM ST, 174, 26.6x83.11x25x86.5; same to same 1

WILLIAM ST, 220, 27.8x103.10; same to same 1

BEEKMAN ST, 78; same to same 1

WILLIAM ST, 222, 27.10x107.2x26.5x111; same to August Zinsser 1

WATER ST, 25, 23.7x59.10x24x57.6; same to same 1

WHITE ST, 89, s s, 68.8 ft w of Elm St, 14.8x67.9; John C. Henshaw and wife to Alexis D. Caldwell 1

SPRUCE ST, 24, 25x75x25.7x75; William Zinsser and wife to August Zinsser.

MONROE ST, s s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25x95; Frederic R. Newbold to John H. Schnakenberg 8,000

321) ST, 357 West, 18.9x98.9; Charles Yung and another, executors, to Warren C. Barry 15,575

36TH ST, 108 East; 35th St, 33 East; Thomas H. Barber and wife to J. P. Morgan 135,000

167TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 92; James C. Bergen to Jeannie McC. Bergen 1

61ST ST, 149 West, 13.11x100.4; Harriette M. Plunkett to Mary E. Succhi 1

45TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 100.5; Abraham Ayres and wife to the Mayor, &c. 16,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 68th St, 25.8x80; Frank W. Jordan and wife to Anna M. Stubenbord 1

84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Av, 82x102.2; Edward Hirsh and others to Frank Hirsh 1

70TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Grace Masury to Frances E. Ansbacher 1

68TH ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; John Vesey to Julia A. Vesey.

71ST ST, 128 East; Patrick Donahue and others to City Real Estate Company.

70TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Henry H. Cook and wife to Louise M. Gebhard 1

76TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 19x102.2; John Motak and wife to Herman Harjes. 5,800

105TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; 105th St, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Elise Lotze 1

181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; Edward Jacob, referee, to John H. Wiemers 7,400

181ST ST, 623 West, 20x100; same to same. 7,500

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 101.6x101x100x117.10; Katharine Yeakel to Caroline H. Bolton 1

WALTON AV, 629, w s, 366.11 ft n of 150th St, 16.8x93.2; Phebe A. Sidell to Marie L. P. Griswold 1

AVENUE B, 47, map of Woodycrest Hill estate, 50x213x50.3x208.3; Edward J. H. Tamsen, referee, to Dennis W. Moran 75

LOT 502, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Theodore Cohn to William Wetterer.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 417.6 ft n e of Porot St, 24.6x79.11x25.7x87.6; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, City of New York 2,000

6TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 80x114, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Mary A. Hall 810

2D AV, n e corner of 6th St, 101x105, Wakefield; 7th St, s s, — e of 2d Av, 25x114; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Frederick Meyer, Jr. 1,770

LOT 471, map of Arden property; William Oppenheim and wife to Louis Park.

ORCHARD ST, adjoining lands of schoolhouse, 100x101.6; Charles K. Beekman, referee, to Mercantile Co-operative Bank. 1,925

Recorded Leases.

DIENER, Alvis, to Henry Beckmann; 413 West 39th St, 21 years $416

HILLIARD, Josephine A., and others to the A. D. Farmer & Sons' Type Founding Company; 62 and 64 Gold St, 10 years 3,600

ADLER, Simon, and another to Siegel-Cooper Company; 214 and 216 West 17th St, 10 years 6,000

DE PEYSTER, Catherine A., to Jacob Muller; 62d St, s s, 276.5 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.5, 10 years 350–400

HANDLEY, Richard H., to Frank Loehr; 55th St, s s, 400 ft w of 11th Av, 21 years 350

QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., and another to James J. Alexander; 1,720 Park Av, n w corner of 120th St, 5 years..... 1,000

STERN, Morris L., to Louis H. Frandi; 428 East 56th St, 5 years 1,500

AUSTIN, William, to John T. Brady; 115th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11, 7 years 250

SAME to John Sullivan; 115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av; 30x100.11, 10 years..... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCH, Morris J., to John L. Cadwalader and George R. Fearing, executors, &c., of Henry S. Fearing, deceased; 5 West 30th St, 1 year $5,000

ARNOLD, Henry and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n s of 156th St, 125.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year. 2,000

BASS, Nathan, and wife to Simon Herrman; n s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 4 months 1,000

BIGLIN, Philip S., and wife to Christina Wiebe; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 138th St, 2 years 3,500

BOHLEN, Carsten, and wife to Josephine W. Johnson and others, trustees, &c., of Hearon A. Johnson, deceased; s w corner of Morris Av and 148th St, 5 years 20,000

BOHLEN, Carsten, and wife to Mary Thomas; s s of 148th St, 92.11 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Ann E. Brady; w s of Morris Av, 50.10 ft s of 148th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Anson G. Phelps Stokes and others, executors of Caroline P. Stokes; w s of Morris Av, 25.5 ft s of 148th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees; 475 Morris Av, 3 years 12,000

BONAVIA, George, and wife to John Lanzer and Lawrence Brothers; n s of 18th St, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, demand 1,212

CALDWELL, Alexis D., to John H. Henshaw; 89 White St, 2 years 3,250

COHEN, Samuel and Bertha, to Maurice Schwarz; 58 East 123d St, 1 year 4,000

COONEY, Peter J., and wife to John Haydock; n s of 148th St, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 11,500

SAME to Frederick Folz; same property, demand 7,500

CONCANNON, Thomas P., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank of New York; w s of Hall Place, 449.11 ft s of 169th St, 1 year 2,500

CARR, John, to William A. Fitzgerald; Lots 3 and 4, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, &c., 3 years 2,500

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Abraham Disbecker; s s of 7th St, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 5,000

DILLON, Jane F., to Catharine T. Smith; 132 West 86th St, 3 years 5,000

DILLON, A. Rhinelander, and wife to same; 130 West 86th St, 3 years 5,000

DE POTTER, Armand, and wife to Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees of Eveline G. Marshall, deceased; 315 West 77th St, 5 years 20,000

GEBHARD, Louise M., to John M. Bowers, as trustee for Frederick Gebhard; s s of 79th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, due May, 6, 1897 50,000

GREER, Lucy S., to Robert L. Maitland; s s of 26th St, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000

GILL, Frank N., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 84th St, 468 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 68,000

SAME and wife to same; same property, 1 year 11,000

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Clara J. Chase; n w corner of 69th St and Central Park West, 2 years 20,000

GRISWOLD, Marie L. P., and husband to James C. Gulick; 629 Walton Av, 3 years 1,250

HARJES, Herman, to John Motak; 407 East 76th St, 2 years 2,300

HOME CIRCLE BUILDING AND LOAN Association to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 24,000

HAMMOND, Sarah D., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Mott 182, map of the village of Mott Haven, installments 1,220

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Louis Lese Morris and Samuel Goldstein; 54 Columbia St, 1 year 2,750

IMMEN, Lner, to Friedrich Seibel; s e corner of 132d St and 4th Av, 2 years... 6,000

JEWELL, Margaret, to William B. Boorum, 30th day, calendar for trial. Case on.

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of Minetta St, 25x135.11x39.10x150.2; Abram J. Martin to John H. Henshaw 10

COLUMBIA ST, 54; Phœna Lowenfeld and wife to Louis Lese and another 10,300

6TH AV, 140 and 142, 64.6x121x60.4x49.8x 71.2; Charles A. Hess, as assignee, to Mary E. Herrington 100

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon Sayles and wife to Charles A. Hess, as assignee 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary E. Harrington 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 45, 18.4x93.6; William H. Innee to Mary J. Innee 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 12th St, 20.9x80.9x23.11x75; Alexander Becker and wife to Hugo J. Potosky 10,000

AVENUE B, s w corner of 2d St, 44.8x 80; Jacob Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

GREENE ST, 171 and 173, 40x100; William H. Rose and wife to F. R. Mela 100

7TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 80.10; Avenue B, 39, 20x64; Abraham Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Disbecker and wife to Fanny Dinkelspiel 1

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.11; Ellen Garnhart to W. W. Garnhart and another 1

123D ST, s s, 183 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x 100.11; Margaret Inglis to Caroline Morange and others 1

129TH ST, 306 West, 25x99.11; Robert Hill to Louis Stern 15,250

131ST, s s, 83.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Sherwood McCollom to Augustus McCollom, ½ part 1

118TH ST, 108 West, 17x100.11; Annie McReynolds, as executrix, to Margaretta L. Clark 100

106TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 2.6x100.11; D. Willis James and wife to Thomas Hunter, and others 1

110TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Josephine D. H. Carrington and another to Helene A. Von Gerichten 16,800

107TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x96; James E. Costello to Margaret Costello 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Peter Gallagher and wife to Annie V. Taylor 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 321.4 ft e of Central Av, 100x125; Henry Dewhurst and wife to Caroline Bigley 2,500

BATHGATE AV, e s, 116.8 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x90.6x16.8x90.2; Mary A. Robinson to Catharine McCabe 1

LOT 2,340, map of part of Mount Hope, Webster Av, n s, 35 ft w of 206th St, 50 x112.6; James J. Edwards to Elizabeth Edwards 5

HULL AV, e s, 225 ft n of Ozark St, 52.6 x100.11x66.5x100; Charles S. Clark and wife to Michael F. Geary and another... 1,700

BEEKMAN ST, 80; William Zinsser and wife to August Zinsser 1

WILLIAM ST, 174, 26.6x83.11x25x86.5; same to same 1

WILLIAM ST, 220, 27.8x103.10; same to same 1

BEEKMAN ST, 78; same to same 1

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BIGLIN, Philip S., and wife to Christina Wiebe; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 138th St, 2 years 3,500

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SAME to Ann E. Brady; w s of Morris Av, 50.10 ft s of 148th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Anson G. Phelps Stokes and others, executors of Caroline P. Stokes; w s of Morris Av, 25.5 ft s of 148th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees; 475 Morris Av, 3 years 12,000

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COHEN, Samuel and Bertha, to Maurice Schwarz; 58 East 123d St, 1 year 4,000

COONEY, Peter J., and wife to John Haydock; n s of 148th St, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 11,500

SAME to Frederick Folz; same property, demand 7,500

CONCANNON, Thomas P., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank of New York; w s of Hall Place, 449.11 ft s of 169th St, 1 year 2,500

CARR, John, to William A. Fitzgerald; Lots 3 and 4, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, &c., 3 years 2,500

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Abraham Disbecker; s s of 7th St, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 5,000

DILLON, Jane F., to Catharine T. Smith; 132 West 86th St, 3 years 5,000

DILLON, A. Rhinelander, and wife to same; 130 West 86th St, 3 years 5,000

DE POTTER, Armand, and wife to Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees of Eveline G. Marshall, deceased; 315 West 77th St, 5 years 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AVIS, William A., executor of Alfred B. Ogden, to Georgiana Ogden $5,500

HOFKNECHER, Charles, executor of Katharine Huff, to Forschner 19,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to New York Cotton Exchange for trustee of the Graduity Fund, four assignments 16,000

HUDSON RIVER BANK to Emma E. Horn 15,087

HALL, William H., to Charles E. Hall ..... Nom.

LACHMAN, Adolph G., to George S. Smith 40,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to F. J. Middlebrook 11,000

OTIS, Elisha G., to Catharine Fitzpatrick. 8,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah H. Chapman, executors of Aaron Wright 3,770

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cecilia de Nottbeck 8,000

SAME to Jessie Rosenfeld 3,000

SAME to the Mount Sinai Hospital, City of New York 24,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Fanny M. Curtis 4,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow ..... Nom.

THOMPSON, Morris S., as trustee of Ebenezer H. Day, to Morris S. Thompson and another, trustees of Marie B. Harrison 1,600

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, as trustee of the estate of E. V. Alexandre, to Union Trust Company of New York 7,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; William Zinsser against Emma Steinmetz, as executrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Caroline Y. Bell against Anna Peabody and others, (for a partition.)

GREENWICH ST, e s, Lot 4A, adjoining land of Abraham Frost, 24x75, part of Church Farm; also, ½ Macdougal St, 20 Macdougal St, 23 ¼ part; Caroline Pia against Rose Lenari and others, (for a partition.)

CUTHBERT AV, s s, 228.5 ft w of Broadway, 46.5x100; Lots 5 to 19 to 20, 129 to 134, map of 339 lots at Riverdale and Morholu, 24th Ward, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster; Laura Mott against Elizabeth A. Moulds and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100x 100; Vincenzo and John Cirrito against George and Mary Eastman, owners; William J. Turner, contractor $641

JACKSON AV, e s, 88 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; William T. Hookey against Louis A. Schneider, owner; George Irenberger, owner and contractor 102

28TH ST, 250 West; Henry Hall against Thomas B. Hidden, owner; Clarence S. McKune, contractor 1,410

BROADWAY, 947; E. D. House against Paul E. Bryant, owner; J. Corbin contractor 10

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 117x 100; Michael Marrone against Henry Dahlke, owner and contractor 700

GREAT JONES ST, 46-52 and 55; Meyer & Buckland against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 667

5TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 14th St, 30x70; Julian M. Pinkney against Joseph B. Bloomingdale, owner; Winfield S. Thorp, contractor 768

SAME PROPERTY; the Union Foundry and Machine Company against same, owner and contractor 3,189

LEXINGTON AV, 1,615 to 1,621 and 157 East 102d St; the Venetian Mosaic Marble and Enamel Company against H. Fordinand Lowe and contractor 130

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; John Lanze against Peter Coughlin, owner; George Schneider, contractor 800

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, May 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe

ILLEGAL MONEY LOANING.

Decision by the Court of Appeals in Favor of a Borrower at Usurious Rates of Interest.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—The Court of Appeals has given a most decided blow to the business of loaning money at usurious rates of interest to people who are in need. It has denied an appeal from and affirmed a judgment rendered by the lower courts in favor of Mary Braine, declaring a note which she gave to Julio Rosswog, and a chattel mortgage to secure it, usurious and void, and directing their cancellation and surrender.

Though the business was carried on in the name of the defendant, the court holds, sustaining Justice Barrett, that she and her father were clearly acting in concert to evade the usury law. Applicants for loans were made to sign two papers, each person acknowledging that she had constituted Rosswog, the father, her agent to procure the loan; that she had agreed to pay him $50 for his services, and that he had no interest whatsoever in the money to be procured by him.

The plaintiff asserted that she never knew she had signed any papers except the note and mortgage. She went to those parties by reading an advertisement offering to loan money. The Court says that the documents to which Rosswog secured the plaintiff's signature cannot avail as against the real facts of the case, and that they really strengthen the plaintiff's case.

"They are not such documents," says the Court, "as any innocent broker, dealing honestly, would present to a borrower. They are elaborate and specious, carefully drafted, and evidently printed for general use. The object was clearly to cover up the real transaction and to estop the victim from subsequently asserting the usury. But the law here admits of no estoppal upon the truth. That must prevail as against all such devices to cover up usury. These documents color the evidence of the defendant and her father, and they lend additional force and meaning to all the facts disclosed. Parties cannot escape under such circumstances as these simply by keeping the hand that writes the check in the background."

FEATURES OF THE CENTENNIAL

Pleasant Weather at Nashville, and the Attendance at the Exposition the Largest Since the Opening.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5.—The weather to-day was warm, and the attendance at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was larger than on any day since the opening.

The Mexican Building was opened, and visitors were received by Señor José Goday special representative.

This was also Children's Day, and a programme was rendered in the Children's Building, after which there was a display of day fireworks.

The second day's session of the ladies' hermitage convocation was held in the Woman's Building. Mrs. J. Anna Randolph Stirling of Memphis presided. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Stirling, Miss Emmet Howard, and Miss Lou Looney of Memphis, and poems were read by Mrs. James Watson and Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, also of Memphis.

At a meeting of the Exposition Executive Committee it was determined to invite the members of The Associated Press to the Centennial Exposition after the annual meeting in Chicago, May 20.

Saturday next is Public School Day.

A GOLD MINING CONVENTION.

To Be Held in Denver, Col., Early in July.

DENVER, May 5.—It has been decided by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, and the Mining Exchanges to have a gold mining convention July 7, 8, and 9 next. Gov. Adams will be temporary President, and the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of several States and Territories taking part in the convention will be Vice Presidents.

The basis of representation will be thirty delegates at large from each State and Territory, to be appointed by the Governor of each; five from each county, to be appointed by county Commissioners; five from each city, and one additional for each 1,000 population, or fraction thereof, to be named by the Mayor; five from each mining bureau, miners' union, mining exchange, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and other commercial, labor, and trade organizations.

Open Saloons Again in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 5.—For the first time in ten years there are open saloons in Topeka, and, as a result, somewhat of a rebellion against the present State administration has been started. Within a week several saloons with fine furniture have been opened. Gov. Leedy has been appealed to to compel the Police Commissioners to close the places, but so far has refused to take a hand in the matter. He says he appointed men on the force whom the Prohibitionists recommended, and that it is not his policy to spy around to see if they are doing their duty.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 5.—The Joint Assembly took two ballots for United States Senator to-day. The first resulted: Call, 36; Chipley, 30; Raney, 22; scattering, 5; the second: Call, 35; Chipley, 30; Raney, 23; scattering, 5.

BOARDERS WANTED.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Handsome large room, with connecting room; also single room; excellent table.

47TH ST., 33 WEST.—Square and hall rooms; private bath; excellent table; visitors to city accommodated.

47TH ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; Summer rates; superior table; references; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9TH ST., 48 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front and hall room; all accommodations; permanent or transient; moderate.

143 EAST 27TH ST.—Homelike, attractive, square room; ample closets; private family. Southern exposure; gentlemen; references. OWNER.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LADY, former public school teacher, desires morning engagement; English, French, pure Parisian; very thorough; very successful with ladies' neglected education. TEACHER, 2,088 3d Av.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JOHN B. DIMAN (Harvard, A. M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 80th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Two middle-aged widows wish to care for gentleman's house for Summer; reference. 154 East 29th St.

CARETAKER OF HOUSE.—By a couple without children to take care of house during family's absence in Summer. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. 264 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; two years' city reference. C. K., Box 802 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; one as chambermaid, other as first-class laundress; best of city references can be had from last employers. Class, Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general work in a small private family; personal reference. 231 West 19th St., care of Mrs. Ryan; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl for chamberwork; assist with children; city reference; city or country; no cards. 151 East 32d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or help with children; best reference; city or country. Hardy, 412 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference; no cards. Mrs. Flynn, 506 West 40th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid in first-class family; best city references; wages, $20 per month. 108 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 49 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; no cards. 231 East 34th St., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; five years' city reference. 114 West 47th St., Taylor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; first-class reference from present employer's 40 West 20th St.; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a private family cook; first-class in all branches; soups, entrées, desserts, game, fancy dishes; excellent baker; caters for entertainments; marketing; reference. 639 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class cook, also kitchenmaid; would prefer being together; willing to go to the country; first-class references. J. W., care Mrs. J. L. Lee, 21 West 17th St.; answer by letter.

COOK.—By reliable woman in small family; good plain cook; two years' reference; wages no object; city or country. 215 East 95th St., McKeever's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for small hotel or first-class boarding house; city or country; understands all kinds of cooking. 422 West 37th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; understands her duties; country preferred where kitchenmaid is kept; very best city reference. 216 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a French cook and wife, separately or together, either in a private family or in a club; best city references. J. Vautier, care of French Church, 30 West 22d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable woman as cook, and to do coarse washing; willing to go in country; most satisfactory reference. 326 Columbus Av., first flat.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands American cooking, soups and desserts; willing to assist with washing; city or country; city references. 327 West 43d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; good reference; no objection to city for Summer; can be seen at present employer's, 50 West 46th St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—Superior cook and housekeeper would like to take charge of gentleman's house with part of family home; best personal reference. C. B., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By Scotchwoman as cook and to do coarse washing; willing to go to country. 604 6th Av., Adams's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place excellent plain cook; June 1; good wages, $22; city or country. R. W. G., 15 East 77th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good manager; best city references. Call at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as cook and baker; cleanly and economical. Mrs. Craig, 207 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of cooking and catering; take entire charge; best city reference; city or country. 234 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in private family or boarding house; $3.50 per week. 449 West 52d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a French cook in a private family; must have kitchenmaid; will take the place of chef; good wages. Apply by mail, 430 4th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; eight years' city reference. 506 West 49th St.; Mrs. Flynn.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as first-class cook and to do plain washing; first-class reference. 312 East 84th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; also, first-class laundress; together or separate. 52 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; take man's place; wages, $40. 244 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; city references. M. J., 162 West 32d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID, speaking three languages, wishes to accompany lady or family to Europe; is a good packer, hairdresser, &c.; used to traveling; first-class references; salary not required. W. S. K., Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COMPANION.—As companion to respectable lady traveling abroad for July, August, and, perhaps, September; an educated lady, about 35, speaking English, German, and French. Teacher, 64th St., 1st Av., pharmacy.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home, or goes out by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter; fit perfect; evening and street gowns; fancy waists; tailor dresses; moderate; references; day or home. Corbitt, 146 East 43d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, refined, reliable American girl to do light housework; A1 references. 225 East 51st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By Englishwoman as lady's maid or nurse for growing children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good packer; excellent references. C. J., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; thoroughly competent; accustomed to traveling; best references. C. Noble, 130 West 62d St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes situation for a first-class lady's maid, whom she can highly recommend; Protestant; can be seen at present employer's. 2 East 16th St.

LADY'S MAID OR TAKE CARE OF GROWN children; English, German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; wishes to go England. Y. Y., 102 East 19th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Present employer wishes situation for competent Swedish girl as maid and seamstress for ladies or children, or as chambermaid and seamstress. 17 West 16th St.

MAID, &c.—By a German maid and nurse to growing children; thoroughly competent and reliable; good needlewoman; nine years' best of reference. M. H. S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By competent French girl as maid; no objection to assisting with waiting or chambermaid; good references; lady can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock Thursday. 44 West 40th St.

MAID and COMPANION.—By a good educated North German; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; please answer by mail only. Miss Ginter, 207 East 76th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; Protestant; competent; good seamstress; good packer; best city reference. J. P., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian; would like traveling; city references; wages, $25. Kate, care Mrs. McCarthy, 740 9th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a young American girl as maid or nurse; no objection to traveling; references. Edyth Baynard, 380 West 26th St.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her excellent French maid, whom she can highly recommend in every particular. 438 Madison Av.

MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent in duties; good city references. 43 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Call on Thursday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 11 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; understands her work in all its branches; personal reference. E. M., 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; reference from present employer's, 1 West 57th St. M. Welsh.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best personal references. E. R., Box 861, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. 226 East 57th St., care Mrs. Craven.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 64 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strictly first-class laundress; best personal reference. 109 East 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent French girl as nurse; good references. P. M., care Mrs. Muller, 144 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German; thoroughly competent and capable of taking entire charge of small child or growing children; nine years' best of reference. Y., Box 816 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse to other small child or grown children; understands bottle feeding; four years' first-class reference. 751 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced French girl as nurse for baby or growing children; five years' reference from last place; lady can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock Thursday. 44 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse for young children; best of city reference. 388 Park Av., Bell No. 4.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend. 45 West 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced and well-recommended woman as infant's nurse; no objection to the country. 205 East 83d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Protestant; good city references; city or country. 217 West 36th St.; ring three times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress where parlormaid or footman is kept; disengaged as family is going abroad. Call at present employer's, 11 East 9th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress and to assist with chamberwork; will be disengaged on the 13th. Call at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or to do upstairs work and sewing. Call at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, at 990 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as first-class waitress; best of reference, written or personal. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; reference from last place; country preferred. 473 3d Av., one stairs back.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a thorough waitress or parlormaid; can be seen at present employer's, 307 6th Av., Thursday; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid under chef in private family or hotel; thoroughly understands kitchen work. N. B., care of Mrs. W. B. Smythe, Saugatuck, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; good valet, town or country; four years and ten months' good references from last place. Clement, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN IN FIRST-CLASS family; best city reference; can be highly recommended by present employer. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best European and city reference; leaving on account of the family's departure abroad. G. L., 5 East 73d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Good references; single English; wages moderate; country preferred; just disengaged. G. M., care Simpson, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; five and one-half years in last place; best city reference. A. B. C., Box 72, 769 3d Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; fully understands gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. A. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; best of references. S., Box 835 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; highly recommended; seen at present employer's. 2 East 15th St., 11 to 3.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife to care for private house for Summer months; wife good cook and laundress; no children; best city references. Carolan, 300 East 76th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations from prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, punctual, faithful; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, Telephone 1619 38th.

COACHMAN—VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; smart appearing, single; Englishman; unexceptionable recommendations; skillful driver, horseman; temperate, obliging, courteous, industrious, trustworthy. Crawford, care Martins, 295 5th Av., 10 to 12.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; unexcelled testimonials prominent (accessible) metropolitan families; stylish, careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Englishman, 26 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced caretaker of horses, carriages, harness; satisfactory metropolitan testimonials; careful, stylish driver; sober, respectful, industrious; expectations moderate. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; medium sized; thoroughly competent; seven years' highest personal recommendations; neat appearance; temperate, willing, respectful and trustworthy. Coachman, 313 East 56th St.*

COACHMAN or GROOM.—As coachman or groom in private family; first-class driver; neat appearance; excellent reference. John McCabe, 1,049 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Protestant, as coachman; first-class horseman; strictly temperate; can call and see present employer. H. J., 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man (28) as coachman; fully understands his business; highly recommended; city or country. E. C., 10 East 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a neat young man; thoroughly understands business; willing and obliging; first class reference; last employer can be seen, 722 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; age 30; who thoroughly understands his business; eight years' city reference. J. M., Mason's stable, 78th St., Park Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure a position for her coachman. Eva Clausen, 10 East 78th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in a private family; A1 reference from present employer; city or country. 871 Park Av.

UNDER COACHMAN.—By a young man just landed as under coachman; thoroughly understands the entire care of horses; five years' reference from old country. 427 West 52d St., Dolan's bell.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; understands gardening in all branches; good vegetable grower; best references. Gardener, care Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a Swede, with best references; gentleman's place preferred. K. Carlson, 86th St. and 3d Av., care Mr. Dean, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Can milk and drive; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

GARDENER, &c.—By gardener; can milk and drive; low wages; references. Hull, 99 Trinity Place.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class reference; also from last employer. 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent in all duties; good personal references; willing and obliging. H. S., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman as second man; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's. 17 West 9th St.

SECOND MAN.—Willing and obliging; efficient and capable; best city references. Johnson, 530 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—Single; age, 22; just disengaged; present employer can be seen. 4 East 64th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Irishman, lately landed; understands care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful. O'Rorke, 209 West 31st St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly efficient waiter; in private house or on yacht; highest references. J. P. E., Box 154 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A BOY (18) DESIRES POSITION OF ANY KIND; speaks and writes German and English; excellent references from last employer, dating five years. Engel, 14 East 8th St.

STATIONER.—Man of experience in stationery, blank books, and printing desires position with stationery house; competent to estimate, &c. B., Box 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Specialty of the day; every gas consumer thirsts for it; its economy as a bill reducer a wonder; over 50 per cent. saved; a coin gatherer; that's what you're after; see the improved and only perfect incandescent gas lamp. The Sunlight; big commissions. Sunlight Company, 546 Broadway.

WANTED—A gentleman of tact and good address to represent a prominent newspaper as advertising canvasser in New York City and Brooklyn. T. P., Box 101 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

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If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 871, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 335 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

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WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
MAY AND JUNE DELIGHTFUL IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Now open. Write for booklet and terms, Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
J. W. & G. W. Garrison.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open early in June.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
ROMER GILLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

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SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONO, PA.
THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PA.
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

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CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE,
Opens June 1st.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pean.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

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Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
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American and European Plans.
FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

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A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient, $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

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AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

The Hotel Castleton,
At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c.,
GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

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DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
JOHN McNEILL
TO DAY AT NOON
IN CHICKERING HALL,
5th Av. and 18th St.
J. H. BURKE WILL SING.
Seats free. Mr. McNeill will speak every evening except Saturday at 8 o'clock. Dr. Hall's Church, 55th St., 5th Av.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

A REWARD

Your Choice of any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

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PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of THE TIMES edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK

JUBILEE DAY AT TRINITY

Congregation of Distinguished Men at the Most Important of the Centenary Services.

ADDRESSED BY BISHOP POTTER

Elaborate Musical Programme—The Prince of Wales's "Te Deum" Sung Here for the First Time Since 1876—Tribute to Dr. Dix.

Almost in the first sentence of his address in commemoration of Jubilee Day at "Old Trinity" yesterday, Bishop Potter, who was the orator of the occasion, touched the keynote of the celebration. He said that it was a remarkable illustration of the "pace" of New York.

This religious anniversary, a red-letter day in the history of the Episcopal Church in America, took place in the heart of the commercial interests of the city and of the country at an hour when the tide of business was at its flood. The congregation that rose with Bishop Potter and joined in the Doxology to the familiar tune of "Old Hundred" was one of the most distinguished that has ever assembled under the roof of any church in this city.

Mayor Strong joined in it, unaware at the time that the Governor had signed, against his protest, the charter that set the pace for a greater city. The men who rule this municipality in all the departments under the control of the Mayor; Judges of the State courts, men conspicuous in every branch of education, from the President of a university to the Directors of public schools; lawyers who manage corporations that spend millions, the United States Postal Service, the army and navy, shining lights in the pulpit—all were there. The only department of the County Government not represented was the Sheriff's office. No invitation was sent to Sheriff Tamsen, and the only representative of his office that tried to gain admission was among hundreds of other disappointed applicants for admission without a ticket.

A Notable Congregation.

It was a notable congregation. The men who were responsible for getting it together managed everything with military precision. At least twenty times as many persons applied for admission as could possibly find room in the church. Long before the hour set for the service, 11 o'clock, there were rows of people lined up on either side of Broadway, hoping for a chance at the eleventh hour. Capt. Westervelt took personal charge of the force of policemen necessary to prevent them from obstructing traffic. No one was allowed to pass the gates guarding the historic churchyard without a ticket.

The service began promptly. When the audience rose for the processional hymn, "God of Our Fathers," among the distinguished people in the pews were Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, Dock Commissioner O'Brien, Tax Commissioner Barker, Fire Commissioner Lagrange, President Seth Low, Park Commissioners McMillan, Cruger, and Ely, Commissioner of Education Hubbell, Charities Commissioner Croft, Commissioner of Correction Wright, District Attorney Olcott, Postmaster Dayton, Gen. Wesley Merritt of the army and Commander Montgomery Sicard of the navy, Justices Joseph F. Daly, Van Brunt, Ingraham, Parker, Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, Rumsey, Lawrence, McLean, Truax, Bischoff, Bookstaver, Pryor, Recorder Goff, and Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald; the Sons of the Revolution were represented by F. S. Tallmadge, the Society of the War of 1812 by Asa Bird Gardiner; the Biographical Society by James Grant Wilson, Barnard College by Dean Emily J. Smith, the New York University, (Medical Department,) by Chancellor MacCracken; the Chamber of Commerce by A. E. Orr, Sailors' Snug Harbor by George D. Trask; the clergy by the Revs. Henry Mottet, D. Parker Morgan, Dr. Rylance, Dr. D. G. Wylie, and a great many others, including Archdeacons Johnson, Tiffany, and Burgess. The clergy and Vestries from all the churches in Trinity Parish were out in force.

The surpliced boy choir of Trinity that led the procession from the sacristy to the chancel was reinforced by selected singers from St. John's and other choirs in the parish. Among the clergymen invited to join in this procession were Dean Hoffman, the Rev. Drs. Huntington, Rainsford, Houghton, Duffield, and Coe. Bishop Potter, in his scarlet regalia, brought up the rear.

A Magnificent Service.

The service was magnificent throughout. As an imposing ecclesiastical display nothing approaching it has been seen in this city. It was noticeable that the rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, took no conspicuous part in it. Dr. Steele, vicar of Trinity, chanted the service. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Even when the Bishop closed his address with a touching tribute to Dr. Dix and his illustrious services, the rector was not visible to half the persons in the congregation. But it was observed by those who stood close to him as he walked back to the sacristy during the recessional hymn, that his cheeks were wet with tears.

The decorations in the church were the same as they have been for the centennial week, except that the banks of flowers placed in the chancel and in the windows, on Sunday, had been replaced by fresh ones. There was plenty of sunlight yesterday to show them off in their full beauty. The electric lamps, arranged with a view to showing the heraldic emblems to their full advantage, detracted from, rather than added to the general effect. The choral reinforcements fairly choked the chancel. A gallery has been erected above the old organ loft over the main entrance and it was filled with musicians from the Damrosch and Seidl Orchestras, using both wind and string instruments. The musical service, as a whole, was in charge of Dr. A. G. Messiter, the veteran choirmaster of Trinity. Most of the time he stood in the chancel and directed the musicians with a baton. His place at the chancel organ was taken by Warren R. Redden, organist of the Church of the Incarnation. The gallery organ was in charge of Victor Baier, assistant organist of Trinity Church.

Bishop Potter's Address.

It was just 11:30 o'clock when Sexton Browne took his verger's mace, tipped with a silver angel, and escorted Bishop Potter to the pulpit, which was decorated for the occasion with laurel leaves tied with bows of yellow ribbon. The Bishop's salutatory lasted just thirty-five minutes. It was historical of Trinity Parish and the Episcopacy of America, except for the introduction, which dwelt on "the pace" of New York as the most striking feature of its civilization. Bishop Potter held his hearers riveted when he spoke of the changes that had taken place in Trinity's history, and said: "Every vestige of its earlier identity has well-nigh vanished. The rule, the speech, the structures all have changed, and greatest of all those simpler elements of its original constituency. Dutch, English, Huguenot have been submerged, as it were, by an influx of peoples and tongues—European, African, Asiatic—which seem likely sometimes to make this like Constantinople, one of the foremost polyglot cities in the world."

The Prince of Wales's "Te Deum."

Following the address was the crowning touch of the musical part of the service—the "Te Deum"—to a setting that almost increased it to the proportions of a cantata. As this anthem is commonly heard in our church music it takes from six to ten minutes. In yesterday's service it took nearly forty-five minutes, and many who stood during the earlier portions of it were compelled to resume their seats from sheer exhaustion. The music, strengthened by the string orchestra and brass pieces, was unusually heavy for the church auditorium. It was more adapted for a great cathedral. This version of the anthem was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his long illness about thirty years ago, and was sung in the Crystal Palace with a chorus of 5,000 voices. It was sung for the first, and until yesterday the last, time in Trinity Church at the Centennial celebration, July 4, 1876.

A Woman in Trinity Choir.

When the choir reached the solo "To thee, Cherubim and Seraphim," everybody listened for the soprano voice of Clifton Clerke, who always takes the lead in Trinity festivals. But this soprano music was a little beyond his reach. It was intrusted to Miss Clara Brandeis of St. John's choir, who sang it admirably. This is the second time only that a woman's voice has been heard in song service from the chancel of Trinity. But young Clerke's voice was heard later on, clear and sweet as a lark, in "Oh, Lord, Save Thy People." The long tenor solo, "When Thou Tookest Upon Thee," was sung by John Fulton, of Trinity choir. After the benediction as many persons as could do so visited the sacristy to shake hands with Dr. Dix. A committee of the vestry presented an illuminated reproduction of the decorations in the church, arranged for the occasion by Wilfred Buckland, who had charge of the heraldic emblems, to him. All who could not reach the sacristy filed into the churchyard while the chimes took up the refrain of the doxology.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

Historical in the Main, It Closed With a Hope for the Future.

Bishop Potter began his address by contrasting the civilization which prevailed when the first Trinity Church was erected, 200 years ago, with the characteristics of the present time. The men who redeemed Manhattan from heathenism were utterly unlike the modern New Yorkers. He spoke of the great structures which threaten to shut out Trinity's spire from the vision of the mariner, or home-bound voyager, and the many changes in usages and manners which had taken place, but there had survived an element of permanence—commercial integrity. "That which in the world of business," he said, "we call credit, and which stands for a record of truthfulness and fidelity to honorable obligations, in this New York 200 years ago was strong and great, and it is strong and great to-day."

The Bishop referred to Goldwin Smith's book "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," in which the author says that when Christianity is no longer believed in men will find new sanctions for right living in the tendency of every one to desire bodily health, domestic happiness, and social stability. "Let him believe it who will—and can!" exclaimed the Bishop.

Dr. Potter then contrasted the history of New York with that of Pekin, Cairo, and Constantinople, stating that those non-Christian communities had excelled our modern metropolis in the splendor of their palaces and prodigality of their luxury. He added: "But in the things that make a city really great and fair, in their tenderness and sacrifice for sorrow and want, and misfortune, in their large and wise compassion for the helpless and the ignorant, in their jealous regard for the rights of the humblest as of the highest, what can we say of them? It is the glory of our home that it is greatest not in things that strike the eye, but in those other forces and activities, working so often silently and obscurely, that speak to the heart and revive the courage and transport the hopes of men.

"The desire for bodily health, domestic happiness, and social stability was as dear to Corinth, Ephesus, Babylon, or Rome as it is to you or me. See how they planned for them! See how they wrought, and fought, and spent for them! And yet they won them not. Of that divinest spell which speaks to the hearts of men in the cross of Jesus Christ they knew nothing. They appealed to self-interests. They appealed to patriotism—and yet they crumbled and failed and fell."

The Bishop said that the significant thing in the anniversary was that all through the vanishing plans and schemes which through the centuries the Church had looked down upon it had stood serene, a steadily deepening, widening, greatening influence for God and for good. The history of Trinity Church was a remarkable witness to the wisdom of its founders in conserving real estate which had been of an unpromising character. "It gave away from time to time, endowing church after church with princely munificence, which its daughter parishes have not always seemed overcareful gratefully to remember," he added.

Speaking of the administration of the parish interests, Bishop Potter said: "No individuals or families or syndicates have been enriched by it. That which men call the 'unearned increment' of its possessions has been scrupulously and consistently employed for those moral and religious purposes to which, originally, the wild land first given to the corporation was dedicated. During the two centuries since it was first intrusted with what it has ever since administered what sad histories of abuses of trusts, of defalcation, and of dishonor have clouded the pages of our municipal life! But there has been no stain or dishonor here. The dead sleep undisturbed in the God's acre which surrounds the church, notwithstanding the temptation to make that ground profitable.

"Looking down the memorable highway yonder, through which have ebbed and flowed the financial forces of the Nation, the bells in yonder tower have spoken of God and time and human destiny. Remember your nobler nature. Live for these, and bless God that this church and these graves, and the large and consecrated stillness are here to remind you of them."

Having recalled some men of National eminence who once worshipped in Trinity, the Bishop brought his address to a close with the following:

"I congratulate the rector of this parish, the head of this great corporation. He has made and maintained this parish more and more as a place of worship for all the people. He has guarded its most sacred rights and conserved its priceless traditions. No foreign voice of authority intrudes here, no alien tongue is heard within these walls. The supreme allegiance here is to the authority of the American Church and the interests of the American people. Here their great National festivals are worthily kept. Long may he be spared to guide and teach this flock, and long may this parish endure. For my brethren and companions' sake, I will say, 'Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces.'"

THE EVENING EXERCISES.

Work of the Parish Reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The evening exercises at Trinity were very elaborate and impressive. The service of song and prayer consumed more than an hour, and Dr. Morgan Dix delivered an address upon the work of the church and its present position and influence in the community.

As soon as the doors were opened there was a rush for seats that soon filled every pew and chair, and left several hundred persons standing in the aisles, pressing close around the chancel, overflowing the space about the doors, and even extending into the street.

Dr. Dix said, in beginning his address, that there were some who took no interest in the history of Trinity and felt no part in the great work that has been done by the parish. It would not be out of place, he said, to review, in no spirit of boasting, the history of the parish for the two centuries of life and effort.

He said that for 200 years Trinity has stood for old-fashioned religion. For all these years its doors have stood open, and every day persons had come into its quiet and peace and breathed its spirit of restfulness, and gone back into the stream of life refreshed and bearing their burdens with more cheerfulness and resolution. Years ago the old church was one of the things to be seen by strangers in the city. Then it was the most conspicuous object in the lower part of the city. Now it has been overshadowed somewhat by grander and loftier structures. But still the stream flows, even if with diminished volume, through its gates, and the old church is not yet forgotten.

In speaking of its trials, Dr. Dix said that many lies are continually published about the Church. One of the favorite ones is that it owns all the north frontage of the river up to Christopher Street, and that its property consists largely of liquor saloons and houses the character of which he could not even mention. Only to-day, he said, he had received a telegram from a Bishop in the West, asking him to deny a story just published to the effect that Trinity had paid $24,000 for the floral decorations then in the church.

To-night a special Sunday school service will be held in St. Paul's Chapel. At 8 o'clock about 600 Sunday school scholars will meet in the inclosure, and march to the chapel. The services will probably be conducted by Archdeacon Tiffany.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

FRANK MOSS IS PRESIDENT

He Was Elected Head of the Police Commission on the Motion of Col. Grant.

M'LAUGHLIN RETURNS TO DUTY

Attempt to Break the Dead-lock on Police Promotions Partially Successful at Yesterday's Board Meeting—Inspectors' List to be Discussed.

At an executive meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held after the regular meeting had adjourned, Commissioner Frank Moss was yesterday made President of the board. His election was made possible by the action of Col. Grant, who withdrew his own name as a candidate, and, after an explanatory statement in which he declared the present condition of affairs in the board intolerable, moved that Mr. Moss be elected. Commissioner Andrews voted yea, and the dead-lock that has prevailed since Theodore Roosevelt resigned was broken. Commissioner Parker voted against the motion.

In accepting the place Mr. Moss said he intends to let common sense govern all his action in the board, and feels sure that harmony will soon obtain. Col. Grant said he is not quite so hopeful, but he felt he had done his share in holding out the olive branch, and it is for the other side to do the rest. In presenting Mr. Moss's name Col. Grant said:

"Gentlemen, the situation in this board has become intolerable and a public scandal. The office of President, adding as it does no substantial power to the incumbent, is not of itself a post to be sought for, and we are all aware that the present difficulty in filling it is due to reasons which, however natural under the circumstances, should cease to exist, as they will if each of us shall meet his colleagues in a frank and proper spirit, and scrupulously regard in the future those official amenities that have been unfortunately sometimes forgotten in the past.

"The only way to break the present so-called dead-lock is for one of us to yield his position. To do this involves a sacrifice, not of principle, but only of personal feeling. The public interests clearly demand such a sacrifice. As the senior in years and public service—a fact it may be excusable to mention, since it is purely accidental—I might perhaps not unreasonably expect that the necessary concession upon this now vital point should be made by a junior. But of this there seems to be no prospect, and I have determined, so far as I am concerned, an end shall be put to a deplorable condition of affairs that subjects all of us to some deserved censure and some of us to deliberate and malicious misrepresentation.

"In accepting this position of Commissioner of Police from Mayor Strong, it was my hope to be fortunate enough to render some services to the city. Whether that hope has been in any degree fulfilled is for others to say; but the wish and the effort, at least, have not been lacking. It would be idle to contend that there have not been sorely trying occurrences which due observance of customary official courtesy and entirely frank intercourse might have prevented. My hope is that they may be forgotten and the future free from similar elements of friction existing in the past. My efforts shall be directed to that end; and now, to relieve the present situation, and expedite the public business of all departments, I nominate for President of this board Mr. Frank Moss."

Parker States His Objections.

In recording his solitary vote against the nomination, Mr. Parker said he had no desire to reflect on Mr. Moss in any way, but he objected to the principle under which he had practically been appointed to take Mr. Roosevelt's place. Mr. Parker told Col. Grant he was legally the President of the board, and it was quixotic of him to resign in Mr. Moss's favor. Mr. Parker then gave formal notice that at the next regular meeting he will move that the Inspectors' eligible list be abolished on the ground that it was illegally made up.

Although the regular meeting was called for 10 o'clock, and Commissioner Andrews was at that time ready to call it to order, it was more than two hours later before the arrival of Commissioners Grant and Parker made a quorum for the transaction of business. Col. Grant objected to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and was overruled. Then when the question of signing requisitions came up and Mr. Moss suggested that the Committee on Supplies and Repairs should work together and avoid a congestion of business, Col. Grant said gruffly: "There would be no trouble if the under member of the committee would act with common decency and without insulting the other member."

Commissioner Andrews's face flushed. Commissioner Moss hastened to act as peacemaker. "If we only let common sense," he was beginning, when Commissioner Andrews interrupted him. "Wait a moment," he said, "I wish to say to Col. Grant that, although I make no reply at this moment, I shall resent at the proper time his statement that my conduct was indecent."

"When you will," retorted Col. Grant.

On a motion of Commissioner Parker, it was decided that Mr. Moss should fill the place on the committee made vacant by Mr. Andrews's resignation, which was then announced.

Col. Grant started the next argument. Mr. Moss offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee to ascertain and report the measures taken by the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police for the enforcement of the amended liquor tax law, and to report practical plans for its enforcement by the officers of the department. Commissioners Andrews and Parker approved the resolution. Col. Grant declared the resolution was only an appeal to the galleries, and voted against it. He said the Chief of Police had consulted the Corporation Counsel and had acted rightly and within the powers conferred on him. The resolution was adopted against his vote.

The board approved the report of Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, on the redistricting of the city into 883 election districts. Last year there were 1,392 districts. The average population of the newly laid out districts is 375.

McLaughlin Restored to Duty.

The board took official notice of the dismissal of the indictments against Inspector McLaughlin and removed the ban of suspension that has hung over him for more than two years. Chief Conlin was instructed to assign him to duty at once. The action of the board was taken without prejudice to its rights to try the Inspector on charges still pending against him. The Commissioners are awaiting a decision from the Corporation Counsel as to whether the charges growing out of an offense alleged to have been committed in 1889-90 are not outlawed. June 1 was also fixed for the annual parade.

The deadlock in the matter of the Sergeants' eligible list, that has existed since Commissioner Parker refused a year ago to promote Mr. Andrews's office Roundsman, John Tracy, who stood first on the list, was temporarily broken. Commissioner Moss suggested that the first eight Roundsmen on the list be promoted to fill the eight existing vacancies now filled by acting Sergeants. Commissioners Grant and Parker objected, saying there are some names among the eight they would not support.

Mr. Moss said his strength consists of knowing nothing officially of any past difficulties in the board, and he would therefore propose the men one by one.

Mr. Parker said Tracy has done no outside service and had not earned promotion. Mr. Grant agreed with him. Tracy was dropped from the possibilities, and Thomas J. Diamond, Acting Sergeant of the Mulberry Street Station, was proposed for promotion. He was promoted by unanimous vote. One or other of the Commissioners objected to the next three names, and then all but Commissioner Andrews voted to promote John McCauley of the Central Office squad. Mr. Parker suggested that, as McCauley could be promoted by the votes of three Commissioners if the Chief of Police recommended the promotion, the Chief be summoned. The Chief was at lunch, and as he had not appeared when the meeting adjourned further consideration of the list went over to the next regular meeting.

Inspector McLaughlin's Statement.

Inspector McLaughlin gave out this statement: "Beginning with the day I was indicted, I have absolutely refrained from uttering a single word in reference to my troubles, except to my counsel, although the cruel ordeal and unjust torture I was subjected to have never, in my own estimation as well as that of my counsel, been equaled in the annals of this country. What prompted it, or why I was selected for the sacrifice, is a matter I suppose I shall never rightly understand, but the best characterization of the whole thing can be found in the Court of Appeals's decision, the subsequent action of the District Attorney in quashing all of these indictments, (four of the five having been found on alleged crimes said to have been perpetrated when I was not in command of the precinct at all,) and to-day's action of the Police Board, and there I am content to leave it.

"I appreciate only too well the atrocious treatment to which I have been subjected. Still, I am not unmindful of, but, on the contrary, am duly grateful and thankful to the Court of Appeals, to the two Judges, to the District Attorney, and to the Board of Police for their acts of justice."

Mayor Strong Was Pleased.

Mayor Strong said that he was very much gratified when he heard that Commissioner Moss had been made President of the Police Board, thus breaking the deadlock. He indicated that he had expected as much. "I learned yesterday," he said, "that Mr. Moss was likely to be elected President."

W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE.

Mid-Year Session Opened—The Rev. Dr. Dunn Objects to Giving Wine at Communion Service.

The first day of the mid-year conference of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday in the Broadway Tabernacle. The conference was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by the President, Mrs. Mary Towne Burt. The following programme was carried out at the morning session:

Devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. E. Frances Lord, President of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union; singing, "How Firm a Foundation"; address of welcome by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, First Vice President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union; reply by Mrs. Emilie Underhill Burgess, President of the Ulster County Woman's Christian Temperance Union; address on "Health and Heredity," by Miss Anna Langworthy; "Press Work," by Mrs. May Morgan McHoon; "Purity in Literature and Art," by Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard; "Rescue Work for Girls," by Mrs. Mary J. Annable, and "Peace and Arbitration," by Mrs. Sarah W. Collins.

The Rev. Dr. Dunn made the first address at the afternoon session. He dwelt particularly on the liquor question. He declared that if the churches and church members would only be more energetic toward total abstinence, the work would progress much better.

"The communion wine is a great temptation," said he, "I have had men come to me and say they were obliged to leave the church during the communion service so as not to be tempted." Aaron Powell, President of the American Purity Alliance, spoke on "The State and Vice." Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, delivered an address on the work of the organization of which she and her husband are the founders. The conference will be continued to-day.

BIDDING FOR LACE CURTAINS.

Forty Thousand Pairs Sold and Fair Prices Obtained.

The sale yesterday of 40,000 pairs of domestic and imported lace curtains, held by Field, Chapman & Fenner of 80 Leonard Street, attracted many buyers. The goods included the stock of the Scranton Lace Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn., including white and ecru curtains and curtain net, sold by order of Creighton & Burch, selling agents, and that of J. C. Kohn of this city, who retires from the trade. His stock was imported, and included tambour, Irish point, and Saxony Brussels lace.

For domestic goods the prices ranged from 25 cents per pair to $2.40. The imported curtains brought fair prices, but showed such a range of price that an average is out of the question. Both consignors, however, expressed themselves as being satisfied with the results. The combined sale footed up something over $80,000.

BILLS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

A Batch of Measures Approved—Spuyten Duyvil Park Vetoed.

The following bills were approved by Mayor Strong yesterday:

Providing for the repavement of Ninth Avenue from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

Giving authority to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to make arrangements for the running of elevated trains across the bridge.

Giving authority to the Board of Estimate to provide additional schoolhouses, playgrounds, and municipal baths.

Widening of Mott Avenue to 80 feet, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Providing that newsdealers who get permits from the Aldermen to erect stands under the elevated railroad staircases must obtain the permission of the property owners of abutting property.

The Mayor vetoed the bill providing for the Spuyten Duyvil Park.

Toronto's Mayor at the City Hall.

Mayor Robert J. Fleming of Toronto, who is spending a few days in this city, called at the City Hall yesterday to pay his respects to Mayor Strong. The Mayor was absent at the time, being at the Trinity Church celebration. Mayor Fleming met Tax Commissioner Sutro and talked with him about the tax methods employed in this city. He will call again to see the Mayor.

Hoffman Club's Application.

Among the applications at the Excise Department yesterday for liquor-tax certificates was one from the Hoffman Club of 16 West Twenty-fifth Street. Edward S. Stokes is named as the owner of the property and Frank Huntoon as the President of the club. The number of applications for certificates so far received is 7,183.

Summer Silk.

Navy-and-White, and Black-and-White Printed Foulards, large variety, new designs, 50 & 75 cts. per yd.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

How to Clothe the Boys.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing That Fits.

Our salesmen are specially instructed to see that every garment fits properly; and as we always carry the largest assortment of sizes, this is usually possible without alteration; but where changes are necessary, we have competent tailors to make them without extra charge.

No reason, therefore, why *your* boy should not be as accurately fitted, as if he were measured for the purpose, and the suit made to order.

Fit costs nothing extra here.

Sailor Suits, $4.75 to $7.50.
School Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.
Covert Coats, $5.00 to $13.50.
Bicycle Suits, $6.50 to $10.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

LATHERS MANSION BURNED

Col. C. H. Green, the Owner, and His Household Narrowly Escape the Fire.

SAVED BY A SERVANT GIRL.

The House Was a Landmark in the Neighborhood of New Rochelle—Fine Pictures and Jewelry Had to be Left to Burn.

One of the best-known landmarks of the vicinity of New Rochelle, the old Col. Lathers mansion, in Winyah Park, took fire in some unknown manner and was burned to the ground, with its contents, early yesterday morning.

The mansion was purchased from Col. Richard Lathers by Col. C. H. Green, President of the Columbia Construction and Navigation Company. He occupied it with his family, which consists of his wife and his four-year-old nephew, Louis Lapperman. Three servants, Maggie Daly, waitress; Mary Daly, cook, and Hannah Burns, laundress, were also in the house at the time of the fire.

Maggie Daly awoke shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and, smelling smoke, she awoke the other servants without waiting to dress. The servants' rooms were on the third floor, and when she opened the door leading to a stairway in the rear of the mansion, she was staggered by an immense volume of smoke. She saw, also, that there were flames in the stairway at the second-floor landing. She warned the other servants again, and hastening down the front stairway, aroused Col. and Mrs. Green, who slept on the second floor. Then, taking little Louis in her arms, she carried him out of the house. A moment later the other inmates escaped, all of them still dressed in night clothing.

Maggie Daly next ran to the stable and awakened the coachman, Patrick Burns. When he reached the mansion, Col. Green had returned to his room for clothing. Burns hurried after him and found that the Colonel was almost overcome with smoke. Burns carried him down stairs, where he soon recovered.

Burns then ran into New Rochelle to secure assistance. The Fire Department, with two engines, a hose cart, and a truck, responded, though the Green mansion was about a mile and a half out of town. When they arrived, however, their attempt to get water from a hydrant was unavailing, as there were pebbles in the hydrant, and the engines would not work. Nearly 100 men came with the fire apparatus, but without water they could do nothing to stay the flames.

Col. Green offered a reward if the firemen would save two pictures that were in the gallery. Chief Ross, with two men, attempted to enter, but were driven back. Nothing was saved from the burning building after the coachman carried the Colonel out, and in two hours the entire structure was in ruins, only two brick chimneys standing. The sixty-nine-foot tower in front fell into the centre of the burning building.

Col. Green estimates his loss at about $100,000. The mansion and furniture were insured for $35,000. Mrs. Green lost her diamonds and jewelry, valued at about $10,000. Col. Green had a large and valuable library and some fine paintings by Corot, Schreyer, and Sontag. One painting, which was taken from his mother's home while it was burning, was particularly prized by Col. Green, who valued it at $5,000.

The mansion, which contained thirty-five rooms, originally cost $85,000, and Col. Green had improved it considerably since he became its owner.

A theory has been advanced by some of Col. Green's friends that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some rags soaked with a floor-cleaning compound containing turpentine and oil, which had been left in the lamp-room.

RAPID TRANSIT CONFERENCES.

Commissioners Ask Property Owners to Meet Them to Talk Over Plans.

A public conference between the Rapid Transit Commissioners and owners of property on the Boulevard will be held in the Rapid Transit rooms, 256 Broadway, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to explain to the property holders the plans of the Rapid Transit Board regarding the construction of the proposed railroad through the Boulevard. The consents of these property owners are needed.

President Alexander E. Orr has also sent a letter to all of the property owners upon Fourth and Park Avenues, south of Forty-second Street, and upon Forty-second Street, inviting them to a conference in the Rapid Transit rooms on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the same purpose.

Stole for His Children's Graves.

Thefts of flowers from graves in Holy Trinity Cemetery, on Central Avenue, Williamsburg, have been frequent of late. Yesterday John Mitchell, a fruit peddler of 1,011 Myrtle Avenue, was caught pilfering. When arraigned, the man cried and said that he was too poor to buy flowers to decorate the graves of his two children who were buried there, and he thought that a few could be spared out of the abundance on the surrounding mounds. He was reprimanded and released.

Kings County Democrats.

The regular Democratic organization of Kings County has made all arrangements for enrollment on the following dates and for the following wards: Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 to-day and to-morrow. Wards 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24, May 10 and 11. Wards 3, 7, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, and 32, May 12 and 13. Ward 28 May 14 and 15. The primaries of the new General Committee will be called the latter part of this month.

Controller Fitch Returns.

Controller Fitch returned yesterday from his fishing trip to Ragged Lake, in the Adirondacks. With him on the outing were Justice Truax, J. G. Gillig, James A. Deering, and several others. Mr. Fitch reports great luck.

We advertise shirts made-to-order so as to sell them ready-made. Funny isn't it?

Before we made-to-order every other man wanted them that way—wouldn't look at anything else. Now he looks and looking, usually buys.

Good quality and "money back if you want it" wins with rightly-made shirts just as it does with rightly-made clothing, shoes, and hats—our kind.

Our Spring book says what we leave unsaid—yours for the asking.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE E & M MARK THE BEST MADE

PRINCIPALS ARE APPOINTED.

Heads for the Girls' and Boys' High Schools Found in Kansas City and Philadelphia.

Frank Damrosch was appointed Supervisor of Music to the public schools at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education. The Board of Superintendents preferred another name, but the Committee on Instruction disregarded its report and selected Mr. Damrosch. The salary of the place is $4,000.

The Board of Superintendents suggested the names of John T. Buchanan of Kansas City, John G. Wight of Philadelphia, and Evander A. Childs of Grammar School No. 90 of this city as Principals, respectively, of the Boys,' Girls', and mixed High Schools soon to be opened. When their report was referred to the Committee on High Schools, the Chairman said it had already been considered. The committee asked the immediate appointment of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wight, and suggested that Mr. Childs is not eligible because the resolution relating to the appointment of Principals ordained experience in high-school teaching indispensable. Mr. Childs's name was held up. The others were appointed. The salary of each place is $5,000.

The Committee on By-Laws was instructed to ask the Corporation Counsel to detail one of his assistants to the exclusive service of the Board of Education, and if that course be impracticable, to ascertain if the board has the power to appoint a special counsel on salary to look after Board of Education affairs.

Commissioner Taft showed that the board had been spending between $10,000 and $15,000 a year on special counsel.

On motion of Commissioner Maclay, the board passed resolutions of sympathy with the family of Commissioner W. J. Van Arsdale, who died last Friday.

Superintendent of Buildings Snyder was authorized to inspect the school buildings of Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago to obtain ideas for the proposed new high schools, and the board adjourned after calling a special meeting for May 12 to consider the report of the Committee on Sites.

THE CHARITY PAWNSHOP.

Fourth Annual Sale by the Provident Loan Society.

The fourth sale by auction of the Provident Loan Society of unredeemed pledges running from Sept. 1, 1895, to Jan. 31, 1896, began at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The sale will end to-day. The Provident Loan Society was organized in 1894 by several philanthropists to conduct a pawnbroker's business, with a view to enabling deserving persons to bridge over temporary financial difficulties without paying extortionate interest. A charge of only 1 per cent. a month is made, as against the legal rate of 30 per cent. per annum. James Speyer is President of the society, and among the members are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Abram S. Hewitt, J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Dodge, Frederic R. Coudert, and Charles S. Fairchild.

Yesterday's sale was attended by pawnbrokers from all over the city. Several women were present, but practically the entire stock went to professional pawnbrokers. The proceeds of the day were $2,136. The society loses on the sale, the amount realized representing only about 60 per cent. of the sums advanced by the society. The society lends about $500,000 a year, and the pledges unredeemed amount to only about 2 per cent.

AMBASSADOR PORTER SAILS.

Gen. Miles and Other Distinguished Persons Passengers on the St. Paul.

Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, sailed yesterday for his post on the American Line steamship St. Paul. As the vessel steamed out into the stream the General waved a small American flag, which he said he intended to wear under his coat over his heart.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was also a passenger. He is on his way to Greece to make a study of the Grecian-Turkish war.

Among others on board were Consul General John K. Gowdy, who goes to Paris; the members of the "Secret Service" company, on their way to London to fill an engagement there; Anna Held, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Consul General William McKinley Osborne, and Manton Marble.

Bank of New Amsterdam Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of New Amsterdam yesterday, 1,856 shares of a total of 2,500 were represented, and the following Directors were elected: Thomas C. Acton, Samuel D. Babcock, John S. Barnes, Frederic Cromwell, Frank Curtiss, Thomas Denny, R. M. Gallaway, Robert Goelet, George G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, R. V. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, John L. Riker, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John A. Stewart, Louis Stern, J. Edward Simmons, F. D. Tappen, John T. Terry, and Frank Tilford. The board will meet next Tuesday to elect executive officers.

Combined with the recognized nicety of cut and style in our Boys' Suits, is the superior quality of every grade of material we use. Unless goods have undergone the most searching examination, they are not accepted in our workrooms.

Conspicuous for mention are: $8, $9 & $10 Suits, from fancy cheviots of the most approved patterns.

If a boy's preference runs to something higher priced, our Suits of grey and brown plaid worsted at $12, $14, $15 & $16 will meet his every wish.

Boys' Derby and Alpine Hats, black, seal and maple shades, $1.50.

Bicycle Caps, 50c., 75c. & $1.

Wool Sweaters, white, blue, garnet and black, $1.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. LAST WEEK BUT ONE—Engagement ends Saturday, May 15. Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One. Buffalo Bill's Wild West. And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Under the command of Col. W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill. The Exhibition That Means Something. Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TUXEDO HALL. N. E. Corner 59th St. and Madison Av. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Musical Lecture Illustrative of Wagner's Lohengrin; KNIGHT OF THE "Mystic" Brotherhood. Interpretation of the Legend of the Holy Grail. By BASIL CRUMP, Esq., and Mrs. BARCLAY G. CLEATHER, of London. Instrumental and Vocal Accompaniment. Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1. At Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and at box office.

SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK, 127th St. Grand Spring Show May 9 to 16 inclusive. FLOWERS, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY. Industrial and Trade Exhibits, Samples and Souvenirs. Dancing Free. Concerts Shows, Games, Amusements. ADMISSION 25c.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott. Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. farce.—Herald. .....THIRD WEEK..... Mysterious Mr. Bugle.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Sat. 5th Month. UNDER THE RED ROBE. *Friday Week, May 14, at 2 P. M., benefit to the widow of the late C. B. Bishop. Particulars Sunday. Seats now on sale.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Last Mat. Sat. Last Week. Mrs. Fiske LAST 4